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The Literary Digest

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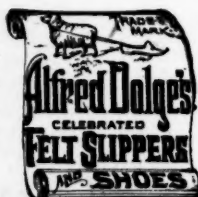
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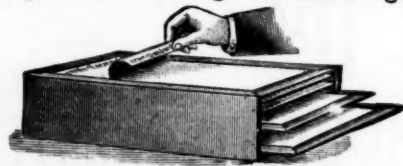
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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

POLITICS AS A CAREER.

EX-SENATOR GEORGE T. EDMONDS.

Forum, New York, December.

Communities could not exist without foresight to discern as well as exertion to effectuate the measures requisite for their safety.—*Aristotle's Politics, Book I.*

SPEAKING of politics as a career leads to the inquiry, What is politics in which and for which the chief occupation of a citizen is to be carried on? For the present purpose, the definition may be briefly stated thus: the science of governing, and the art of applying the principles of that science to the promotion of the equal security, safety, liberty under equal law, and the prosperity of the whole body of the people of a commonwealth. The National Government and the forty-four States present a vast and varied field for the study and practice of politics as a career; provided the field can be entered

and held, and its rewards counted upon with sufficient certainty to furnish an adequate motive for devoting one's self to such a career, in the same way as farming, trade, manufacture, the professions, etc., are taken up as a life business.

A knowledge of political systems and of the substantial character and probable effect of laws ought to be universal in our country, where every citizen is in reality a law-maker, and has a direct and responsible part in the choice of those who administer the laws. None ought to be voters, and much less executive officers, who are not substantially possessed of such knowledge. To put the power of making and administering laws into the hands of those ignorant of the nature, spirit, and effect of law is as absurd and at last more disastrous than to leave the blind to direct those who can see. Other things equal, those succeed best in all personal pursuits who best understand the end they desire to attain and the best means to accomplish it. This is true of government, and far more important; for the success or failure of one man in his life-work is but a drop in the great stream of human affairs, but success or failure in government affects millions at once, and may promote or retard the progress of a nation for a century.

All men who are politicians cannot have political careers. There is not room for all, but only for the very smallest fraction of the great mass of people. Which among so many will be the fortunate or unfortunate ones to be chosen legislators or executive officers is perhaps the most uncertain of human uncertainties. The careers of private life can in general be entered upon at will to the personal advantage of the man himself and his family; but the true and honest follower of a political career must look not to personal gains and benefits, but to the general good of the vast brotherhood of men. He who is actuated by other motives is likely either to develop into a first-class demagogue or to degenerate into a condition of pecuniary corruption, or both.

In republics such as ours, which in theory are the sovereign work and express the deliberate will of the majority of the whole people, the art, business, or trade of politics may be supposed to be equally open to all—either, as the case may be, as an unselfish, untiring duty for the common weal, or as a calling pursued for the private gain of the man or woman who undertakes it.

There are many kinds of politicians. The socialistic politician has not worked out all his plans with the precision of Plato in his *Republic*, but he thinks how beneficent it would be if it only would work. When he is asked to point out in what manner he would change the laws and their administration, he is quite unable to do so in any fundamental way. If he turns, as many very practical politicians in other countries, and sundry very practical and some very unpractical people in this country, do to the very potent panacea of "free trade" to help the condition of those who honestly and diligently strive and hope for better progress, he finds that if he can buy the productions that he needs from other countries cheaper than from his neighbors, he must also sell the productions of his own labor and the labor itself, if it be in demand at all, at a cheaper rate; and that the gain, if any, made in his purchases has been doubly outweighed by the losses on his side as a seller of labor and products.

He who takes up politics as an occupation, as one takes up any other calling, enters upon a career of much larger significance and much greater difficulty and responsibility than that of the politician that every citizen must and ought to be. The first duty of man is to provide by honest means for the maintenance of himself and family. Honest politics as a pursuit

does not furnish such means except in the small class of administrative employments, and then only in a meagre degree. In such cases, the end of the office-holder's career, by any of the casualties of place, very often leaves his family and himself stranded on an almost desert shore. The associations and employments of private life are gone, and the savings of even the strictest economy are small. If we turn to the wider field of elective and legislative politics, the same duty and the same necessity exist.

The patriotic citizen who applies himself to the study and practice of politics must have his worldly competence already assured, or he must starve or be tempted to forget or disregard his patriotism—one of the essential elements of which is honesty—and pursue politics as a *trade* from which pecuniary gain is to be derived. The rare individual who pursues politics from the patriotic motive of doing good to his fellow-men, and aspires only to understand and expound the institutions of his country is indeed a living beneficence, and the more of such politicians a country can possess the better.

If we descend to the class of politicians whose object is to get gain for themselves either in money or power, and with whom measures are mere pawns on the chess-board of politics, we find perhaps the most dangerous and injurious elements, short of nihilism and anarchism, in the structure of political society. The corrupt and selfish demagogue is beyond the reach of codes and courts. Yesterday he was a Republican of Republicans; to-day he is a Democrat of Democrats, and, failing to get what he wants under these names, to-morrow he is a Mugwump or a Prohibitionist or an Alliance man—all depending on how it seems most profitable to gamble in the market of politics.

Believing in the divine order that places the sum of human happiness within the reach of all, and inasmuch as only a few can possibly be employed in conducting a government, it seems to follow that politics, as a career, cannot be looked to by young Americans as the best choice of occupation in life; and, leaving out considerations of individual happiness and the tastes and ambitions that affect it, the very principle and structure of a republic seems opposed to the idea of the profession of politics as a pursuit. A political class in a republic must always be in danger of becoming or trying to become, the master and dictator of political movements—a Trust of Bossism and corruption, of which there is already an over-abundance.

THE EFFECTS OF MCKINLEYISM.

Methodist Magazine, Toronto.

ADVICES from Europe indicate that there is very great commercial depression in all the manufacturing centres of the Continent and Great Britain. The effect of the McKinley Bill has been to almost paralyze many of the manufacturing interests of these countries, causing very great suffering to unnumbered thousands of industrious operatives. It strikes us that the commercial policy of the United States, as indicated by this Chinese-like exclusion of foreign productions, is one of extreme selfishness. It was not needed for the legitimate development of the manufacturing industries of the Republic. It seems to have been dictated by the grasping avarice of a few millionaire corporations. These soulless corporations often grind the bones of the poor by reducing their wages to the lowest minimum. Some of the employés in the mining-villages of Pennsylvania and elsewhere are living under conditions in which human beings can scarcely subsist.

In a nation which has increased in wealth beyond any previous experience in the world, which is paying its national debt with unexampled rapidity, which is lavishing millions in pensions, and whose treasury is overflowing with silver and gold, the strange fact is exhibited that while the rich are becoming richer, the poor are relatively becoming poorer still. The result is seen in the estrangement between the classes and the masses, in the labor unrest which heaves and throbs from

the mines of Cour d'Elène to those of Tennessee, and in the labor-riots at Homestead and Buffalo.

At the same time this great Nation, with its millions of square miles of land still unoccupied, which await only the touch of labor and irrigation to greatly enrich the national wealth, is excluding with a strange jealousy, that very labor which is so necessary for its development. The Chinese, who have redeemed much of California from a desert, and made housekeeping in that land possible, are absolutely shut out of the country. Even the poor Indians of the Canadian Northwest were not permitted to cross the line to save the hop-crop which could scarce be harvested without their help.

There are some Americans who have enough of loyalty to humanity to be ashamed of the callous greed which inspires this selfishness.

The case of Canada differs from that of the United States in that the heavy indebtedness of the country, created by extensive canals and other public works undertaken, demands a large revenue, which can only be met by a heavy customs-tariff or by direct taxation. The latter no Government is likely to undertake.

The verdict of the Nation has doomed McKinleyism, and opens a new page in American history. Not by cutting itself off from the brotherhood of nations, but by weaving ties of commerce and mutual advantage, like Great Britain, with the very ends of the earth, will the American Nation or any nation fulfill the moral obligation of promoting the greatest happiness and highest civilization of all mankind.

GOVERNMENTS AND THE NEW MONETARY CONFERENCE.

M. CUCHEVAL-CLARIGNY, OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, November 15.

TWICE has the United States failed in realizing its hope of entangling Europe in the embarrassment with which the American Republic is struggling. In 1878, upon the invitation of the United States, and again in 1881, upon the joint invitation of that country and France, Conferences were held, to endeavor to settle the relations between gold and silver coinage. These Conferences ended in smoke. What chance has the Conference now sitting at Brussels of reaching more positive conclusions than its predecessors?

Has a single important event occurred in Europe since 1881 of a kind to modify the monetary situation of any country whatever and to influence the resolution of its Ministers? Not one, so far as I am aware. In the German Empire, in Austria, Russia, and France, the governing bodies are inflexible monometallists. In England Mr. Goschen has uttered words which are thought to indicate a leaning on his part towards bimetalism; but the severity with which Mr. Gladstone has criticised the utterances of Mr. Goschen in regard to the monetary situation, indicates that the present Ministry will not deviate from the monometallic path. President Harrison, then, has but slight reason for hoping that the Conference now sitting has any chance of success.

How can it be successful? Is it not a chimerical enterprise to try to make people use a kind of money they do not want because they have a better kind at their disposal. The United States employs simultaneously four sorts of accredited circulation: greenbacks, silver certificates, gold certificates, and bank-notes. These altogether make a circulation of more than a billion dollars, while its circulation of silver coins, of its own free will and as the effect of its manifest preference, is limited to 60,000,000 dollars, or a dollar a head. In the face of these facts and figures, is it possible to take seriously the American propositions? Are these anything else, as Mr. Luzzatti has pointed out, than an attempt to unload on Europe the mass of silver coinage struck so uselessly and with so little foresight?

The Americans and their bimetalist followers insist that

silver has not lost its value in respect to merchandise; it has depreciated only in relation to gold, of which the value rises more and more by reason of its increasing rarity. The production of gold, they say, has diminished; it has become insufficient for the needs of humanity; a catastrophe is impending; you must, therefore, alongside of gold, restore silver to its former function. Is it true that the production of gold is diminishing? Mr. Goschen said so ten years ago. Mr. Laveleye repeated in a big book what Mr. Goschen said, and their words have been echoed by their admirers in chorus. It is true that the amount of gold produced was somewhat less during four or five years starting from 1879, and the two eminent men whom we have cited jumped to the conclusion that the diminution in the production of gold was a settled thing and would continue indefinitely. In fact, however, the production of gold has increased; it holds its own and more. According to Mr. Leech, Director of the Mint of the United States, the production of gold, which was about 309,224 pounds avoirdupois in 1886, reached about 414,768 pounds in 1891. Mr. Ottomar Haupt, a specialist on the question of the precious metals, estimates the gold coinage of the mints of the world, at 99,000,000 dollars in 1886, at 130,000,000 in 1887, at 140,000,000 in 1888, and at 176,000,000 in 1889. These figures show constant progress. Moreover, according to Mr. Haupt, the reserves of gold in European banks and the treasury of the United States amounted to 1,280,400,000 dollars in 1889 and to 1,382,800,000 in 1890, while in the first seven months of 1891 the reserves were already 140,000,000 dollars more than in 1892. On the 30th of June, 1892, the reserves of gold in all the European banks were still increasing.

The Government which has most cause to complain of the depreciation of silver is the Anglo-Indian. It receives all its revenues in silver, and is obliged to make very large payments in gold. By 1877, the expenditure on account of the construction of railways in India had risen to \$450,000,000. Large amounts also had been spent for drainage and irrigation. All these sums had to be paid in England, and, therefore, in gold, either because the Anglo-Indian Government had borrowed the money there or guaranteed its repayment. Moreover, the interest on the Indian debt, the quota required from India for certain expenses of the Empire, the retiring pensions of ex-functionaries, have also to be paid in England, and, consequently, in gold. Let me add that there is no trouble in the relations between the Anglo-Indian administration and the British metropolis; the population of India suffers in no way, and transactions in the interior of the country continue on the old footing. The Financial Council of India, in a report on the financial situation, averred that "the present value of merchandise in general use, expressed in silver, furnishes no proof of diminution in the value of silver." If the Government is sometimes in a tight place, the country does not become poorer, and does not desire any change.

The Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, in answer to a request for its opinion on the subject, said that, while recognizing the inconveniences of the constant variations in exchange, "it was better, in the opinion of the Chamber, to let things take their natural course." The English Government has so far accepted the judicious advice of the Bombay Chamber, and set an example which all the world would do wisely to follow. There are currents which it is foolish to try to ascend. Let the proprietors of silver-mines in the United States do what they may, they cannot prevent depreciation in the metal. Without speaking of Mexican mines, which constantly increase the amount of their production, the mines of the United States produced in 1889 4,180,000 pounds avoirdupois of silver, while in 1890 the production rose to 4,840,000 pounds. How can the price be kept up in the face of such a flood of the white metal?

Must we conclude, then, that silver money will cease to be used? I do not think so. When the Indian Government

shall have paid off the heavy loans it has contracted in England—and it declares that it does not intend to make any further loans—the demand for silver in India will greatly increase. That country has long been and will always remain the most important and most regular consumer of the white metal. The functionaries of India who have appeared either before the Council of Finance, or the various commissions, have been unanimous in affirming that India's power to absorb silver has not diminished, and that there is not an Indian who does not try to hoard silver, while the native princes accumulate in their treasuries enormous masses of silver money. Cochin-China is beginning to be an important absorber. China has no real money, because the Imperial Government refuses to coin any. There are, then, 600,000,000 people in the extreme East for whom the use of silver money will be the first step in civilization. Shall we not initiate in the use of money the Africans whom we are trying to raise from their native barbarism? From all these things will come about gradually the restoration of silver to its old place in the currency of the world.

In Europe, the recovery of agriculture and trade from its present depression will be hastened, whenever the millions of gold now locked up in banks and treasuries to provide for the war so anxiously expected shall be put in circulation. For all Governments on the Continent of Europe, the key to the monetary situation is the releasing from military service all the young men who, instead of producing, keep these States and their families constantly in debt.

DISSOLUTION.

TH. BARTH.

Die Nation, Berlin, November.

THE probability that the military programme will result in the dissolution of the Reichstag is a growing one. There is no indication that the independent public sentiment will be brought into accord with the Chancellor's measures. On the contrary, the presumption is daily gaining strength that the Government measure, in the form in which it is proposed to submit it to the Reichstag, will be unacceptable. Prince Bismarck, too, by taking a stand against the project, has materially enhanced the difficulties of the Government. He will rally his own friends to the Opposition standard, and, unwilling as the Advanced Liberals are to operate in concert with one whose plans they clearly see through, they nevertheless will not allow his conduct to influence their attitude. I have no doubt that as respects the introduction of the two years' service, and many other matters embodied in the programme, the Chancellor may show himself open to conviction. But that will not suffice. The cardinal question is whether he is prepared to modify his plan to the extent of submitting to a very considerable abatement of his demands, and that is hardly to be hoped from his unelastic character.

The project is clearly the outcome of anxious military consideration. Count Caprivi is fully sensible of the burdensome nature of the project, and the rectitude of his political character leaves no room for doubt that he is himself thoroughly impressed with the conviction that the proposed measure is in the interest of the German Empire. It is precisely this which assures us of his uncompromising insistence on the programme in its integrity. Apart from minor details the two courses open to the Reichstag are to accept it unconditionally or reject it absolutely.

Should the measure be rejected, dissolution is inevitable, provided, of course, the Emperor support the Chancellor. In that case the latter, after having exhausted all constitutional means, must retire with the consciousness of having done his duty.

This result may possibly be averted by unforeseen developments, but it is so far probable that a party which would not be taken unawares should have all its measures carefully con-

sidered in anticipation of a possible new election for the Reichstag. If there is to be a dissolution it will not be long delayed, and everything should be prepared for so probable a contingency.

It is especially necessary that these elections should not be entered on without careful preparation. Given the dissolution, the question at issue will be no longer the simple question of the fate of the military programme, it will involve also the fate of the Chancellor, and deal with an absolutely incalculable political future. On this point the electors must not by any means be kept in ignorance. The fall of Count Caprivi will be the fall, not merely of an isolated statesman, but of a system. In the present Chancellor of the Empire is embodied the idea that a guiding statesman of the German Empire, following only the bent of his own genius and sense of duty, and the wishes of the monarch, can place himself above parties, without continuing to intrigue, *a la Bismarck*, against popular representation. This military-honorable absolutism, clothed in parliamentary forms, must sooner or later be shattered, just as the Bismarckian-diplomatic-unscrupulous absolutism was. Count Caprivi might have earned for himself an honorable record in German history if, realizing the impracticability of the prescribed course, he had simply guided the Ship of State into the smooth water of constitutionalism. That would have been a statesmanlike measure of the first order. Instead, he is simply affording his predecessor an unexpected, malicious triumph. With his downfall we shall enter on a new phase of our political development.

Bismarckian methods could no longer be followed out even by Bismarck himself. In later years, they achieved no solid results. Count Caprivi, too, will fail to transmit his measures to his successors.

What adventurous attempts will be made to hinder the Reichstag from acquiring a direct influence on the Government, it is impossible to forecast. Of one thing, however, we may be assured, that the defeat of the present Chancellor would be the signal for the Prussian Junkers to assail the Emperor with the most extravagant proposals.

If the next Reichstag proves preponderatingly Liberal, one may hope that the vain desires of Junkerdom will inflict no very serious damage. But if the electors show themselves indifferent, or wanting in decision, and content themselves with a simple rejection of the military programme, they will afford ample occasion for the conclusion that the German people are not yet ripe for self-government, and must continue to be kept in order with the police-staff of absolutism.

All the more is it imperative on us advanced Liberals, in the event of its coming to a dissolution, to stake the last man and the last penny to secure a favorable election.

THE ARMY PROPOSALS.

Preussische Jahrbücher, Berlin, November.

WHOEVER reads the German papers now-a-days, and hears the discussions of the people, must believe that the world is being turned topsy-turvy. The Government contemplates putting forward a monstrous proposition to which scarcely any party in the Reichstag is willing to lend its support. How can the Government hope that a Bill so generally unpopular, can be pushed through the Reichstag? And what will be the position of the Government if it fail in so fundamental an undertaking? The strengthening of the army by nearly 100,000 men is a measure which a Government can and will adopt only when it is thoroughly convinced of its unavoidable necessity. If we could prudently confront the dangers of the future with our present army, the Government which has done so much for the industrial prosperity of the Nation, would surely avoid the imposition of such heavy burdens unnecessarily. But if, reviewing the international conditions, it deems an increase to the army necessary, it dare not waive even a fraction of its demands. The responsibility for one lost battle

is so terrible, that no sacrifice, no difficulty, no strife may be shrunk from to wring a constitutional support from the opposing forces. Under our Constitution, the responsibility rests primarily with the Government; but the Reichstag shares the responsibility, although in a secondary degree, and woe to those who, accepting these positions of responsibility, show themselves too weak to make timely provision for future war: the curse of the Nation would rest on them in time and through eternity. For a Government and a King, who have committed themselves to a demand for an additional 100,000 men to strengthen the army, there is no retreat. If they drop the measure while convinced of its necessity, they are guilty of unpardonable weakness. If they withdraw on the admission that it is not absolutely necessary, they expose themselves to the grave charge of trifling with the industrial and political forces of the country. How are we to escape from this dilemma? The Government—not merely the Chancellor—cannot retreat, and in the Reichstag there is no prospect of the adoption of the measure.

Happily the situation is not quite so desperate as it appears. The Reichstag is no longer divided into the two great camps of the Government and the Opposition. Naturally the Government has been drawn into the most intimate relations with the Conservatives and the Moderates, but there is no party which holds it its duty to rally to the support of a Government measure. The natural attitude of all parties to a measure of which they do not yet know the merits, is to oppose it. It was not to be expected that any party would give the measure its enthusiastic or unqualified support. The principal opposition is a mere outburst of physical energy; the majority, while criticising details, withhold their decision. When the proposed measure shall be authenticated and placed in every hand, and the Chancellor of the Empire, in the name of the Emperor and associated Governments, shall earnestly and impressively lay before the responsible representatives of the people the causes which impel the Government to impose these heavy burdens, showing that it is necessary to save our people from grave impending or future peril, a very material change will show itself in the attitude of the Reichstag.

But to secure a thoroughly earnest support to its measure, it is necessary that the Government shall make such concessions to the Reichstag as that body shall deem necessary to the maintenance of the fundamental principle of constitutional rights. In so far as the provisions of the Bill have been made known, it contains many points calculated to make an unsatisfactory—a very unsatisfactory—impression. It is not my purpose here to go into details, only I venture to say here and now, emphatically, that, as the measure now stands, or appears to stand, it cannot pass. It exhibits, however, essential features that may be modified without danger.

Army statistics are naturally made the basis of army-reform measures, but statistics may be misleading. In our case they embrace not only the young men fitted for active service but their fathers and even grandfathers also. The same difficulty besets any attempt at a comparison of our own forces with those of rival nations; but that numbers are of overwhelming importance in war goes without saying. "Battle is a divine ordeal," says a French proverb, but we know by experience that the dear God shows a decided bias in favor of the strongest battalions. The problems, "How many men have the French? How many have the Russians? How many have the Dreihund," although interesting by way of illustration, have practically no definite value, because, apart from mere numbers, there are numerous other important factors to be considered in all their bearings before we can arrive at a reliable estimate of the comparative strength of the opposing forces. Moreover, in war it is necessary not only that our strength should equal that of the enemy, but that it should surpass it if possible. The one safe basis of action, then, in view of the existing international position is to raise our mil-

itary force to the highest point which our political and economical conditions admit of. France was so utterly and disgracefully defeated in 1870 because she was wanting in the intelligence and self-sacrifice necessary to make adequate provision for war in time of peace. It was in 1867 that the French Chamber rejected Marshal Niel's proposal for army-reorganization, and one Deputy laid down the maxim that those nations are most powerful which most reduce their military forces, as they thereby augment their resources. "They want to convert France into one great barrack-yard!" "Take care," said the Marshal, "that you do not convert it into one great grave-yard."

SOCIOLOGICAL.

LABOR TROUBLES AND THE TARIFF.

CHARLES J. HARRAH.

Engineering Magazine, New York, December.

EVER since the Tower of Babel was left in an unfinished condition, the question of the value of labor is the one which has most occupied men's minds, and which is most distasteful to the contemplation of all men. At no time heretofore has this question assumed in this country the proportions attained this year, and at no time has it become so necessary for both employer and employed to give it sober thought and consideration.

During the past year we have seen civil war waged in four distinct sections of the country; troops have been called out, martial law proclaimed, and indictments for treason, murder, and conspiracy found by grand juries; lives and property have been destroyed and reckless threats made of still worse to come—and all this in the midst of the greatest nation in the world and in an epoch of unparalleled prosperity. Surely there must be some cause for these tragedies and some remedy.

The cause is easily found. Dissatisfaction at the wages offered, and the folly of a handful of ignorant demagogues on the one hand, and on the other tyrannical assumption of power and woful want of tact on the part of subordinates, which necessitated the endorsement of superiors of orders which would never have been countenanced by them if submitted to their approval beforehand. That the remedy for this state of affairs should be martial law and criminal indictments no thinking man would ever admit. Troops cannot be maintained for any period of time at the expense of a State for the purpose of permitting a corporation to mine coal, to run a railroad, or to operate a steel-plant. Nor will a striking switchman, a miner, or a plate-roller care much about the consequences of a trial for treason in the presence of hungry wife and children. But by such a trial the ignorant demagogue who has brought about all the trouble, is raised from a loud-mouthed brawler to a hero in the eyes of his fellow-men, and, no matter what the result of his trial, he has attained the pinnacle of his ambition.

It is at such periods, when the different trade-unions could exert such a beneficent effect upon both employer and employed, that the leaders almost invariably give proof of their total incapacity to deal with the emergency. Conciliatory efforts on the part of employers are regarded as proofs of weakness and met with demands which cannot be conceded without injury to personal dignity. Nevertheless, these trade-unions are a necessary guard for the protection of the men against the encroachments of employers.

It seems impossible to find a remedy without an appeal to Federal legislation. There are three measures on the side of the men and three on the part of the employers, the passage of which would prove beneficial.

First, as to employers. The way to keep English mechanics from coming here to compete with Americans is to permit them to stay at home. This can be accomplished by

the removal of such customs duties as are now depriving them of work by shutting down their mills. The effect of the reduction or removal of prohibitive duties would be to open to us the markets we have closed against ourselves, to reduce the cost of manufacture, and extend production and consumption by lessening the price to the consumer, and thus increase the number of the employed by the extension of production. Steady employment at low wages is in the end far more remunerative to the workers than higher wages with the certainty of periodical shut-downs.

The second necessary condition is an honest currency. If the existing Silver Coinage Law is not repealed, it must inevitably result in a depreciated currency, and rob the wage-earners for the exclusive benefit of the silver-mine owners.

The third condition is the most important, and also by far the most difficult to impose. As the Federal Government is strictly responsible for the employer's rascality in paying his workmen in debased money, so it is also responsible for the action of the dishonest merchant in selling adulterated goods; for the tariff has not only fostered, but it has actually put a premium on adulteration. Let shoddy be taxed and wool made free, and not only will the manufacture of shoddy be discontinued, but the farmer will sell his wool at better prices than ever before.

Now for the side of the men.

The most efficacious way of increasing the earning power of each individual man is for him to decline to accept any labor except at piece-work prices. Then the skilled mechanic will not be placed on a level with the clumsy artisan.

The second condition should be the adoption of the eight-hour system. The present hours of work are too long and leave too little time for healthful amusement. Under the eight-hour system a greater number of men could be employed, the mills working three turns of eight hours.

The third condition is arbitration of all disputes, whether strikes, lockouts, or disagreements of any kind. The establishment of a tribunal of arbitration would defeat infamous conspiracies on the part of employers, and would also prevent men from taking advantage of any critical state of the market, or of the conditions of a contract, to make onerous or unjust demands on the employer.

SOCIAL DERELICTION IN FRANCE.

PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU.

L'Economiste Français, Paris, November 12.

FOR a long time past we have been pointing out the signs, which have been getting more and more accentuated, of the desertion of their social duties by those who are bound to perform them. The perils which accumulate therefrom increase every day. Our Government does not perform its essential and principal function, which is to protect every one's liberty and property, to cause the laws to be executed, and to enforce the judgments of the judicial tribunals.

The explosion in the Rue des Bons-Enfants, with the five deaths it has caused, is a frightful event, especially as coming after five other explosions, analogous, though less fatal, in the same year.

This catastrophe, moreover, is still graver on account of all the circumstances which have produced it, than by itself alone. It is a symptom of a sort of social decomposition, of which the Government and a great part of the press, without regard to parties, are the unconscious accomplices.

During the last ten years, it has been the fashion, in nine-tenths of the journals of all shades of opinion, in the professions of faith made by candidates for a Deputy's seat, even in drawing-rooms, somewhat in professors' chairs, but especially in the Chamber of Deputies, to aid in spreading the falsest, most disturbing, and most exciting ideas about the organization of society and pretended social injustice.

Instead of looking at society as the necessities of the

nature of man and exterior nature form it; instead of making an exact and equitable balance-sheet of the incontestable progress accomplished and which continues to be accomplished every day; instead of searching patiently and loyally for gradual measures which may help, in time, the amelioration of all classes of society without exception; instead of holding on energetically to work, to saving, to the spirit of combination and initiative, to the practice of free association, to the successive application in the different departments of life and work of the discoveries of science, every one or most every one keeps on repeating, like the flock which bleats, that society is badly organized, that it has classes which are disinherited and oppressed, that the turn of these has come, that you must trouble yourself about the "humble" only, that the present age should be "the age of pity," and so on, *ad infinitum*.

All this nonsense, which ought to creep into empty skulls alone, nowadays fills nearly all heads, and is poured forth in obscure, but sonorous and exciting, phrases from all mouths.

By preaching to people that they are unfortunate and unjustly treated, they end by believing it. As many persons are not resigned to misfortune and injustice, it results that some bigheads believe that it is permissible to do anything against that society which everybody declares to be badly organized.

That there are natural laws for the economic organization of society is something about which no one appears to care. That wages cannot be raised much without an increase in the productive power of the workman; that capital cannot become bold and enterprising, and consequently employ and pay workmen, save on the conditions of having guarantees of security and, exposed as it is to frequent losses, of retaining for itself the profits it realizes when it is well directed and seconded by favorable circumstances—all this is no longer thought worth considering by frivolous people, who talk about a thing which they have never studied.

That employers are men as respectable as the workmen, and even generally, when they have, as is frequently the case in France, made their own position, a little more intelligent and a little more energetic than the average workman; that the employers have as much right as the workmen to the protection of the law and the police, all that seems now relegated to a place among the superstitions of bygone days.

Laws are made by which the employer is treated like a suspicious person, almost like a malefactor. It is assumed that he is naturally an inhuman being. After having thus held him up to the general hostility, surprise is expressed when some ill-balanced brain makes a revolting attack on a class of men who are systematically pointed out as fit subjects for public hatred.

The malady in France is a general malady, which has largely increased for some years, and particularly for some months past. It is at the same time a political and social malady. From a political point of view, the evil consists in the Government being composed of people who appear to retain naught but the empty title of Minister, without performing any of its functions. They are men who every day capitulate wholesale and retail, who retain no effective authority, and who contribute towards weakening more and more justice, the police, and the administration.

From a social point of view, the evil consists in a flood of excessive and frivolous sentimentality, resembling that which was the fashion towards the end of the thirteenth century, and which has culminated in disasters, in forgetfulness of all the natural laws on which production and the division of products rest, in constantly increasing concessions, in actions and words, in Socialism, in the adoption of its formula by a crowd of light-headed people and seekers for popularity.

If a salutary change does not take place in the ideas of the Government and the public, if there is no return to a general understanding of the energy necessary in the practice of public and private duties, if people continue to indulge in lamen-

tations over the pretended injustice of the social organization; if they continue to excite by words and imprudent promises among the great mass of the people a hope of greatly altering this organization; if they do not clearly proclaim that there is no possible way of improving the condition of society except gradually and by one step after another, as has always been the case, and that Socialism is a pure chimera; then there is every reason to fear that moral anarchy will keep on growing, and that we are at the beginning only of disturbances of every kind.

FALLACIES OF MODERN ECONOMISTS.

ARTHUR KITSON.

Popular Science Monthly, New York, December.

OF modern sciences, none stands more discredited by the average reader than the so-called science of economics. The cause of this becomes apparent when we consider the contradictory nature of the theories taught by modern economists, the utterly discordant answers given to social problems, and the extreme divergence of the paths proposed for reaching social happiness.

We are informed by one economist that the cause of all, or nearly all, crime and misery is the system of private ownership in land; another attributes it to the profit-system, another to industrial warfare engendered by competition, another to privileges granted by governments to favored classes and individuals, another to the drink-traffic, etc. The remedies proposed are equally varied. One school says nationalize the land; another, confine taxation to land; another, nationalize all the instruments and means of production; while another prescribes a system of coöperation. One favors the enlargement of the powers and scope of the Government, and another insists on the annihilation of all governments. Small wonder, therefore, that the reader should lack faith in the teachings of a system whose doctors so thoroughly disagree.

Mr. George contradicts his own argument on several points in different parts of his book. State Socialism and philosophical Anarchism are generally supposed to be antipodal to each other; the one achieving its results by the welding of men into a rigid whole, the other dividing society into its units. The one has a single eye to the freedom of the individual, and trusts to luck as to the destiny of society; the other sees only the social union and equality of all, trusting to chance to take care of individual freedom.

If human experience is to be taken for anything, neither Socialism nor Anarchism can work out as their advocates would have us believe. Economics is not an exact science. We have not yet arrived at that point where we can predict events. The fact that among economists there are so many contradictions, shows the want of a scientific basis for their theories. One cause of the disagreement among modern economists is the misapplication of the law of induction. Inductive reasoning is safe only when conducted on proper lines and carried out to the fullest extent. The interminable contention between the schools of free trade and protection is largely due to this kind of imperfect reasoning. "Your theories are all very fine," exclaims the protectionist; "but we prove our case by facts, cold facts." And, carefully examining his collection of instances, you find them to consist of a specially assorted lot of isolated cases that apparently favor his theory, all others being carefully avoided or rejected. We are told that high wages are a necessary consequence of high protection, while free trade produces low wages. Now for the proof! In the United States, a protective country, wages are higher than in free-trade England! The free trader naturally asks why the protectionist confines his instances to just these two countries. If inductive reasoning is to be applied, why not collect every possible instance? The results would be: Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Spain, and Italy, are all "protected" countries—some highly protected. Wages in each of these are far lower

than in Great Britain. Again, in the free-trade colony of New South Wales wages have been, and I understand are still, higher than in this country, and in parts of Africa, where no tariff exists, wages are extremely high. On the other hand, in China, where "protection" has existed longer than in any other country, and where it has reached its highest state of consistency, wages are lower than anywhere else on the globe. Once more: "Cold facts" show that the standard of living and rates of wages among English workers have been and are much higher under free trade than they were under protection.

Society is not so much one machine as a multitude of small machines, each acted on by various forces, the resultant of which is an unknown and interminable quantity. It is impossible to draw a complete dividing line separating producers from non-producers; nor can we draw a line separating capitalists from laborers. If we accept the basis laid down by economists for the determination of "rights," we cannot escape from the system known as profits. I contend that much of the present evils afflicting society is due to too great a prevalence of *Nature's* laws, and to too little practice of the *moral* law. So long as reformers endeavor to work out their respective systems by an appeal to the so-called science of political economy, and persistently ignore the moral phase of the question, so long must society wait in vain for the realization of its dreams.

Is there, then, no solution to the great social problem of poverty? In my judgment the parent of most of the prevalent misery is overlooked. The cause is the parents themselves. If that part of society whose common condition is poverty did not make themselves so cheap, they need be in no such condition. While bountiful harvests of children continue with such exasperating regularity, we must expect to see the worst part of humanity cast out and trodden under foot, literally left to rot as useless, so long as society is as it is. Why should men make themselves so cheap? If ever the doctrine of "restriction" needed enforcement, it is here, by restricting the supply, and so enhancing the prices of men. Involuntary pauperism and its attending evils will cease whenever the demand for men runs ahead of the supply.

Professor Huxley has exposed at length the baselessness of the theory of "natural rights." The rights we prize so dearly are, in fact, artificial rights—man-made, granted, and secured by society. The natural condition is slavery. The civilized, the artificial, is freedom.

The attractive force that has drawn so many to study these social questions is human affection. I believe that the ground, and the only one, upon which permanent results can be built will be an ethical one. When every one is governed by his noblest impulses, in place of selfish instincts, poverty and misery will begin to disappear.

CURIOSITIES OF CHARTISM.

GEORGE MORLEY.

London Society, December.

DOUBTLESS one of the most powerful mob-kings that England has ever been governed by, so to speak, during this century, was he who wore upon his crown the insignia of manhood suffrage, equal electoral districts, the ballot, annual parliaments, abolition of property-qualification, and payment of members.

This king, which ultimately proved such a monster, was enthroned by Mr. Thomas Attwood, M. P., a Birmingham banker, who began the Chartist movement as a step towards the establishment of a one-pound paper currency. Too soon, however, this gentleman found that it is one thing to create and quite another to subject. The thing he had created to assist him with this paper-money chimera soon revolted from him and scouted his idea. He preached activity at first, and with mob-kings activity is merely a fine name for violence,—and

when he saw how active his offspring had become, he counselled peace. It was then too late. The Chartist king was firmly seated upon his throne, and words alone were incapable of deposing him.

The Chartists drew up a petition to Parliament, setting forth their demands. The roll of paper was three miles long, and it contained no less than 1,250,000 signatures. It was about four feet in diameter when rolled up. It was girded round with hoops and drawn in a van ornamented with ribbons and banners, and was conveyed by Chartists with rosettes in their bosoms, to the house of Mr. Fielden, Panton street, Haymarket, on Tuesday, May the 14th, 1839. If nothing more had been produced than this, it would have been enough to show that the Chartist king had a million and a quarter of subjects at his back, ready to do his bidding.

A Chartist was once told by a gentleman that the army, yeomanry, and police, which were just then being generally inaugurated, would render all the efforts of the Chartists ineffective. To this the son of violence replied that the forces would be of no use, as the people could "Moscow," by every man setting fire to his own house! This was the doctrine of anarchy with a vengeance, and a development of the Chartist movement which, it may be safely assumed, its sponsors had not taken into consideration.

At the National Convention, held in London in May, 1839, a certain Dr. McDowall reminded the audience of what the people of France effected by the pike, and said that the pike was an excellent instrument for obtaining the gun. The blaze of the rocket brigade would soon be followed by the glare of the rural blaze. The incendiary doctor was right. In a short time the country towns and villages were aflame. The rural mind had caught alight, wrongs were to be righted; the poor were to change places with the rich, the pike and the torch were to work wonders. And work wonders they did, though not the wonders the Chartists had looked for.

Women were not passive onlookers in the game of disorder. They were as bellicose as the men and did not wait for the men to give them the cue. At Newcastle, the Chartists advised their members to withdraw their money from the saving banks to buy pikes with, no doubt,—and also hinted at a refusal to pay rent. The ladies of Newcastle wanted no further incitement. When the owners called upon their tenants for the May-day rent, the answer came in the true Chartist vein, "Wait till Moonda, and then we'll see whether t'hoose is yors or mine." This was not only a refusal to pay rent, but it was a threat to steal houses as well, which was one of the boldest schemes that even a Chartist dame could have premeditated.

If the weapons of Chartism were of a dangerous kind the literature and oratory of the order was no less vigorous. The eloquence that speakers impart to any great movement, lawful or lawless, in time takes a place in the literature of that country in which the movement occurs, and becomes historical.

With such chaste orators to plead his cause, the mob king stood in no danger of lacking recruits. Perhaps one of the best and noblest who seemed to be won over to his side, and who, at least, was found to speak up for the Chartists, was Lord Brougham, "The Edinburgh Reviewer," who made a poet of Lord Byron owing to his severe criticism of the "Hours of Idleness."

In July, 1839, the mob king had loosed his myrmidons in the streets of Birmingham, and gave them the rein. They assembled in the Bull Ring of the town, in which they were created by Mr. Attwood. It was perhaps fitting that the place where they were hatched, should have a taste of their quality; should have a practical illustration of what the mob king and his monsters were capable of doing.

The first thing a mob does is to attack institutions that represent money. In the Bull Ring at Birmingham, the first order given was to extinguish the lights. This was speedily

done; the lamp-heads were smashed, and the posts broken down. Then the regular looting began. The shops of obnoxious persons—and shopocracy always incurs the hatred of mobs—were unceremoniously entered, and the goods thrown into the ring. To break down the shutters and doors, the merry men of the Chartist king had torn up the palisading from around the Nelson Monument, and with these iron weapons they battered in the defenseless timber. When the pile of pillage reached the height of a miniature Ossa, the torch was applied, and, as the flames rose high and lit up the Bull-Ring with a frightful glare, the Chartists rent the air with their cries, as though they were cheering for a great victory.

Victory indeed; the victory of madness over the rational creature! From firing plunder to firing houses in which people are unsuspectingly sleeping is only one step in the stride of anarchy, and this step was taken by the Bull Ring rioters. They took the torch to several houses, and ruthlessly set them ablaze; and when a two-horse fire-engine drove up, the firemen were compelled, on pain of death, to lash their horses off and leave the tenements to burn, and the inmates to escape the best they could. What fine work for a king and his men!

The damage done by the mob ere it could be checked amounted to a sum of £40,000.

Sentences of transportation upon some of the Bull Ring rioters did not quite stamp out the power of the Chartists. The mob king pursued his now slowly conquering way from John o' Groat's to Land's End. Although he issued printed instructions to his followers as to how to burn houses down, with a "spoonful of vitriol, a spoonful of turpentine, and a spoonful of saltpetre mixed together," his reign was fast drawing to a close. To overthrow a dynasty like his was one of the greatest victories in mob warfare.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

BACON vs. SHAKESPEARE.

THE PLAINTIFF'S BRIEF TRAVERSED.*

THE REVEREND A. NICHOLSON, LL.D., INCUMBENT OF ST. ALBANS, LEAMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Arena, Boston, December.

I.

SHAKESPEARE holds the title to the property and he cannot be lightly ousted from possession. The *onus* lies upon the claimants; it is for them to invalidate the title of the possessor and make good their own, by evidence and matter of fact. I confine myself herein to the evidence, such as it is, adduced by the claimants for Bacon. If this evidence be worthless, the claimant has no case.

Sections 1, 2, and 3.—The intellect and learning of Bacon, and the learning and eminence of his family, are undisputed. The suggestion that if he wrote for the stage he might probably have concealed his authorship from motives of interest or ambition, is a matter of opinion and conjecture; when it is proved that Bacon wrote the plays, it will be time enough to imagine motives for concealment.

Section 4.—It was impossible that the "token" acknowledged by Sir Toby Matthew, was the folio of 1623; the date of the "token" was April 9th, and that of the folio was the 8th of the following November. As to the sentence beginning "The

* A very full digest of this whole elaborate discussion was begun in THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. V., No. 12, p. 316, and continued in No. 15, p. 402; No. 16, p. 432; No. 20, p. 540; and No. 25, p. 679. The discussion is further continued in Vol. VI., No. 3, p. 63; No. 4, p. 91; and No. 5, p. 120. The above are by Mr. Edwin Reed; the articles in Vol. V. being devoted to an argument in favor of the claimant, and those in Vol. VI. to a brief for the defendant. Dr. Nicholson now comes into the discussion with his brief for the defendant. The sections of Mr. Reed's brief for the plaintiff which are now specially traversed, may be found in Vol. V., Nos. 15 and 16. The discussion will be continued next week.

most prodigious wit" [See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. V., No. 15, p. 402], Bacon habitually presented copies of his philosophical works to Matthew, and in another letter addressed to him in Spain, Bacon speaks of his great works the "Advancement of Learning," the history of Henry VII, and the Essays. As "wit," in the idiom of the time, stood in general for intellect, I contend that in the sentence quoted, there is no reference to any other than the philosophical works. If the statement be not thus general, the reference is undoubtedly to Galileo.

Sections 5 and 6.—In the case of great contemporary writers, marked by depth of thought, knowledge of the world and man, a wide range of subjects, and a mastery of language, we may multiply parallelisms. We may collect parallelisms between Robert Greene and the *Promus*; e. g., Mrs. Pott compares *Promus*, 477, "All is not gold that glisters," with the *Merchant of Venice*, "All that glisters is not gold"; Greene (*Metamorphosis*) has it, "All is not gold that glisters." We have in the *Promus*, 945, "I will hang the bell about the cat's neck"; for this Mrs. Pott finds no parallel in the plays. We have in Greene, "Tush, cannot the cat catch mice, but she must have a bell hanged at her ear?" Mrs. Pott's parallels to the *Promus* are for the most part vague, and, worse than this, she often misses Bacon's point. This topic was long ago anticipated by Dr. Samuel Johnson, an unrivaled critic in universal knowledge of English literature. He says (Preface to Shakespeare, p. 36):

There are a few passages which may pass for imitation, but so few that the exception only confirms the rule; he obtained them from accidental quotations or by oral communication, and, as he used what he had, would have used more if he had obtained it.

Section 7.—The argument here is, Bacon speaks much of flowers, and the author of the plays speaks much of flowers. Therefore, etc. But the author of the plays was a poet, and all poets speak of flowers; Bacon was a naturalist, and naturalists speak of flowers. Moreover, the phenomena of flowers and trees are so full of beauty that the mere statement of the facts is poetry. Take, for instance, a chapter from Pliny, *Nat. Hist. lib. xvi.*, 40. The prose of the philosopher is an Horatian ode without metre.

Section 8.—The contents of the old box found in 1867 are straws grasped at in lack of evidence. From the loose and misleading statement in the plaintiff's brief, it might be supposed that we have here the handwriting of Bacon. Not so. In this old box, found in Northumberland House, Strand, there lay, among other things, a rough MS. book, somewhat injured by fire, having a paper cover inscribed with a list of contents, as follows:

Mr. Frauncis Bacon
of tribute or giving what is due
The praise of the worthiest virtue
The praise of the worthiest affection
The praise of the worthiest power
The praise of the worthiest person
. . . Phillip against Mounsicur
Pa revealed
Earle of Arundel's letter to the Queen
Speeches for my lord of Essex at the tilt
A speech for my lord of Sussex tilt
Leicester's Commonwealth. Incerto auth [ore]
Orations at Graie's Inn revells
. Queen's Mats.
By Mr. Frauncis Bacon
Essaies by the same author.

Then occurs a space, and after that:

Richard the second
Richard the third
Asmund and Cornelia
Ile of dogs fr
By Thomas Nashe inferior players.

In the space is scribbled *William Shakespeare*. Over the

whole page, left and right, there are various scribbings; *Mr. Francis Bacon* two or three times, *Ashmund and Cornelia* and *William Shakespeare* seven or eight times more, with other words, verses, and phrases, Latin and English, and single letters. Not a single word is in Bacon's handwriting. Some of the pieces entered in the contents are not found in the volume, and some of the pieces in the volume are not in the "contents." Amongst the missing pieces besides the two Shakespeare plays, are Nashe's "Isle of Dogs," and "Ashmund and Cornelia." Judge Holmes suggests that the Shakespeare plays were purposely destroyed by Bacon. This is untenable, for (1) several other pieces are missing from the volume; (2) the titles of the plays are left in the contents; (3) the name *William Shakespeare* is left written on the page. The writers of this MS. had obviously no secret to keep.

Section 9.—It cannot be pretended that Davies knew the mystery that was to be buried in the grave: that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays. Bacon, in his *Apology*, says, "I am no poet." That he occasionally wrote verses and speeches for his friends, however, was well known within his circle. Hence, writing to a poet and claiming his kind offices, he pleasantly adds, be "good to concealed poets."

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

PRESIDENT CHARLES W. SUPER, OHIO UNIVERSITY.

School and College, Boston, November.

FONDNESS for what is big and bulky is a characteristic trait of the people of the United States. This statement is true, not only of what is natural, but also of what is artificial. We are given to boasting of our long rivers and railroads, our vast plains, and our great bridges. For some of these things we deserve credit; others were here long before we were. In this world a good many things owe their value and importance to their size, but size is not always a reliable test. Nowhere is discriminating judgment more necessary than in estimating the relative value and influence of educational institutions. Unfortunately here, too, mere bigness has come to be regarded by many as fixing rank and precedence.

There are, perhaps, half a dozen "universities" in the land, East and West, that have an annual enrollment of over two thousand. Shall we class these together and place them at the front? We fear the Faculties of some of them would be not a little surprised at the company in which they would find themselves. There is especial need of caution with our easy way in the admission of students. Where an educational system like the German has been established the case is different. There most of those in attendance on the different grades have already attained the rank of college graduates before admission. But so long as our universities graduate young people in law, medicine, theology, and what not, who have had no academic training previous to admission, it is the veriest farce to make the size of the graduating class or the total enrollment the test of rank among similar institutions. It does not require a very close examination of the work of several of our most populous universities to be convinced that they are largely preparatory departments, unless they can make professional men and women of persons who have not acquired the rudiments of an English education. When two young men of equal attainments enter school life, the one in an academy to prepare for college, the other in a university to get a medical diploma by the shortest way, are they not both preparatory students, and nothing more? In two of three years one graduates as M.D., the other into the freshman class of a reputable college; yet we are asked to regard the one as a university student, the other as a "Prep." In this case things are evidently not what they seem, and there is need of the revision of our educational nomenclature.

The question may be asked, "Which of our higher institutions of learning approach nearest to what may properly be

considered the true university standard of our time?" We answer, "That body of teachers will attain the nearest approach to such a standard, who will admit to their classes such students only as have spent the equivalent of four years of study beyond the requirements for admission to the Freshman class adopted by the Ohio College Association, or its equivalent, and grant professional or academic degrees solely on the basis of such post-graduate study." A few institutions are striving to reach this goal, but no one has, probably, as yet, quite attained it. The question is pertinent whether it will be easier of attainment by State or private institutions. On the whole, the latter seem to be the most untrammelled and least amenable to public opinion. State institutions being dependent on the public purse are, to a considerable extent, dependent on the public standard of judgment as to the value of an educational establishment to the community, and that standard is, in most cases the numerical one. Those of our higher institutions, the endowments of which are contingent on the title "university," cannot be expected to forfeit these in order to take their real rank. The wisest thing they can do is to limit their work to one or two departments, and there is no reason that it should not be equal to the best. They can always count on a certain amount of patronage although it will be more or less local. Our country is still too new to enable one to form a just estimate of the relative effect of our colleges upon the thought of the world. The time will probably never come in this democratic country of ours when universities that are such in name only, will have ceased to exist. There will no doubt always be men ready to accept a diploma given by an institution of their own denomination in preference to any other. On the other hand, school-boards and trustees, in spite of the objectionable methods by which they are often chosen, are becoming more and more discriminating. A college diploma, as such, no longer carries the weight it did in days gone by. The young men and women who are candidates for positions, will be quick to recognize whose endorsement carries the most weight, and will direct their steps accordingly.

A SWISS AUTHOR.

LAURA MASHOLM.

Samtiden, Bergen, No. 10.

III.

IN his delineations of women, Gottfried Keller simplifies every case with which he deals; he reduces his feminine characters to a few elementary forms. This is no fault. His treatment of character prevents these simple forms from becoming monotonous; on the contrary, they show by contrast how tiresome and limited are the female characters in German, French, and Scandinavian literature. Keller brought into his stories, first of all, healthy women. The French depict women as sickly, the Scandinavians as emancipated. A poet must know how to reduce woman's outward life to its physiological basis, and show by her physical conditions that she is the most dependent, yet the most self-willed of creatures. Keller regards woman's physiological nature as of chief import. We find this exemplified in Judith, Meretlein, and all the women in the "Seven Legends." The physiological variations may be seen in every one of his female characters, particularly in his *Lux* (*Ein Sinngedicht*) in the sickly Afra Zagonia (*Grüner Heinrich, Geschichte des Herrn Zwiehahn*), in Frau Lumlei, and in Frau Amrin.

Keller's men are weak and passive. In his novel, "*Der grüne Heinrich*," which is full of his own life-experiences, the hero does not make love, but walks like a somnambulist among the women who are making love to him.

Judith is Keller's greatest revelation of woman. She is emblematical of tropical fruitfulness. She represents his widest and most intense conceptions, and is a bold embodiment of love, probably the boldest in all German literature.

She is ten or twelve years older than Heinrich, but Keller is not troubled by that. There are no high motives in her attractions for Heinrich. She is a mature and sensuous woman; he an immature and sensuous lad. She has lived among the vulgar peasants and is a coarse-grained creature. But she can be moulded for the better. She is not brutal in her instincts, nor are her passions so vulgar or coarse as to ruin Heinrich. At first she is bold, aggressive, and very direct, but her association with Heinrich softens her and makes her a loving woman; she learns to submit, to wait, and to receive. After a separation they meet, only to find that they are deeper in love than ever. She asks only to be with him; she demands nothing but his love. He comes and goes when he pleases. There is no contract, no justification, no marriage, nothing to satisfy the world. Thus they love, and are satisfied.

The little Meretlein is a still subtler portrait of feminine nature. Meretlein is a Judith in bud. She is the most precious bit of female child-psychology in all German literature. What in her Keller has brought to the light of day from the abysses of the female nature, I doubt if any man can understand or woman fully express. Meretlein is a revelation such as only those who are intuitive seers receive. In this sorely tried and tortured child, woman's inmost nature is laid bare. Observe the one trait in Meretlein, the one only trait which shows how much nearer woman stands to Nature than to Man, and which separates her from him—her inherent wildness, savageness, and unruliness! It is a subtle and carefully hidden trait which only few discover, but, in its various modifications, it is the key to the charm she exercises. The average woman is capable of education, culture, and civilization, but woman in her true nature is ungovernable, and her instinct leads her to do those things which society condemns. But if a regeneration of humanity is to take place, it must arise from the uncultivated natural capacity which is woman's preëminent quality and her sovereignty. Her charm, her power over man, her mysterious love-faculty, and her power over souls, lie rooted in this hidden nature, in her undiscoverable depth. Physiologically, woman is a world of desire. This fullness of desire is her most precious quality, and the heir-loom of the race. It raises her to heaven and it lowers her to hell. Keller's Judith and Meretlein are illustrations of woman's heavenward course: most of Strindberg's women are on the way to the infernal. Meretlein will not submit to the hum-drum of daily life, the restraint and brutality of man's matrimonial rights. She flies, and is found frozen to death in the garden.

A BOGUS BIMINI.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

Harper's Magazine, New York, December.

TO the northward of Hispaniola lies the island of Bimini. It may not be one of the spice islands, but it grows the best ginger to be found in the world. In it is a fair city, and beside the city a lofty mountain, at the foot of which is a noble spring called the *Fons Juventutis*. This fountain has a sweet savor, as of all manner of spicery, and every hour of the day the water changes its savor and its smell. Whoever drinks of this well will be healed of whatever malady he has, and will seem always young. It is not reported that women and men who drink of this fountain will be always young, but that they will seem so, and probably to themselves, which simply means, in our modern accuracy of language, that they will feel young. This island has never been found. Many voyages have been made in search of it in ships and in the imagination, and Liars have said they have landed on it and drank of the water, but they never could guide any one thither.

In the credulous centuries when these voyages were made, other islands were discovered, and a continent much more important than Bimini; but these discoveries were a disappointment, because they were not what the adventurers wanted. They did not understand that they had found a new land in

which the world should renew its youth and begin a new career. In time the quest was given up, and men regarded it as one of the delusions which came to an end in the sixteenth century. In our day no one has tried to reach Bimini except Heine. Our scientific period has a proper contempt for all such superstitions. We now know that the *Fons Juventutis* is in every man, and that if actual juvenility cannot be renewed, the advance of age can be arrested, the waste of tissues be prevented, and an uncalculated length of earthly existence be secured, by the injection of some sort of fluid into the system. The right fluid has not yet been discovered by science, but millions of people thought that it had the other day, and now confidently expect it. This credulity has a scientific basis, and has no relation in the old belief in Bimini. We thank goodness that we do not live in a credulous age.

Yet the island in the West Indies which so far has been visited by Liars only, is not the only Bimini. There are others. It is worth noting in regard to them all, that in searching for them we have always got better things than we sought or imagined; developments on a much grander scale.

One of these Biminis, visited by Liars only, which has been looked for during a long time, is an American Literature. There was an impression that there must be such a thing somewhere on a continent that has everything else. We gave the world tobacco and the potato, perhaps the most important contributions to the content and the fatness of the world made by any new country, and it was a noble ambition to give it new styles of art and literature also. There seems to have been an impression that a literature was something indigenous or ready-made, like any other purely native product, not needing any special period of cultivation or development, and that a nation would be in a mortifying position without one, even before it staked out its cities or built any roads.

Captain John Smith, if he had ever settled here and spread himself over the continent, as he was capable of doing, might have taken the contract to furnish one, and we may be sure that he would have left us nothing to desire in that direction. The vein of romance he opened was not followed up. Other prospectings were made. Holes, so to speak, were dug in New England and in the middle South, and along the frontier, and such leads were found that again and again the certainty arose that at last the real American ore had been discovered. Meantime, a certain process, called civilization, went on, and certain ideas of breadth entered into our conceptions, and ideas also of the historical development of the expression of thought in the world, and with these a comprehension of what America really is, and the difficulty of putting a bushel measure into a pint cup.

So, while we have been expecting the American Literature to come out from some locality, neat and clean, like a nugget, or, to change the figure, to bloom any day like a century-plant, in one striking, fragrant expression of American life, behold something else has been preparing and maturing, larger and more promising than our early anticipations. In history, in biography, in science, in the essay, in the novel and story, there are coming forth a hundred expressions of the hundred aspects of American life; and they are also sung by the poets in notes as varied as the migrating birds. The birds, perhaps, have the best of it thus far, but the bird is limited to a small range of performances while he shifts his singing-boughs through the climates of the continent; whereas the poet, though a little inclined to mistake aspiration for inspiration, and vagueness of longing for subtlety, is experimenting in a most hopeful manner. And all these writers, while, perhaps, not consciously American or consciously seeking to do more than their best in their several ways, are animated by the free spirit of inquiry and expression that belongs to an independent nation, and so our literature is coming to have a stamp of its own that is unlike any other national stamp. And it will have this stamp more authentically and be clearer and stronger as we drop the self-consciousness of the necessity of being American.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

RECENT ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES.

HENRI DE PARVILLE.

Le Correspondant, Paris, November 10.

IN January, 1410, Galileo discovered, at Padua, four satellites revolving around Jupiter, as our Moon revolves around the Earth. He named them "The Stars of Medicis." More than 280 years had passed since this discovery, and no astronomer had found anything more in the vicinity of Jupiter. Naturally, all the classic treatises mention the four satellites, and no more. Moreover, various considerations tended to raise a conviction that the number of satellites of each planet increases regularly from Mars to Jupiter and Saturn. Mars has two satellites, Saturn has eight, Jupiter has four. So the rule is demonstrated. Well, no; not exactly, for an observer in the United States has just discovered a fifth satellite of Jupiter. The news was sent to Europe at the beginning of last month. It was received with incredulity, although it came from a skillful observer. Yet have not the environs of Jupiter for 280 years been explored in vain? Was not Herschel, the great Herschel, himself deceived? Did he not wrongly announce the existence of six satellites of Uranus, believing that he had discovered two new ones? Perhaps there is an illusion of the same sort in the case of Jupiter. Contrary to what was supposed at first, the fifth satellite of Jupiter exists. Mr. Barnard has found it. There is no room for doubt. We shall have to modify the notions set forth in the classic treatises.

How does it happen that for such a long time this fifth satellite has not been seen? That is easily explained by the fact that this small, very small star, is generally invisible in the light of the planet. Mr. Perrotin searched for it at Nice and saw nothing. The brothers Henry searched for it at Paris; they could distinguish nothing. Doubtless there was need of the dry and pure atmosphere at the summit of Mount Hamilton, in California, to get a glimpse of this minute star. The Lick Observatory, where the discovery was made, is nearly 4,500 feet above the sea; and Mr. Barnard, the worthy observer, has at his disposal the largest telescope in the world—a telescope with a glass three feet in diameter.

The new satellite, moreover, gives but a very weak light, like that of a star of the thirteenth magnitude. It revolves quite near Jupiter, between the planet and its old first satellite, which is now relegated to the second place. The length of its revolution is but eleven hours and fifty minutes. Its distance from the centre of the planet is two and a half times the equatorial radius of Jupiter. When it is farthest from the planet, it is not distant from the edge of the disk more than about three-fourths of the diameter of the disk and consequently revolves in the midst of the light diffused around Jupiter. Mr. Barnard admits that his new star is much more difficult to see than the satellites of Mars, which are, however, much smaller in size than the fifth satellite, one of them being but forty miles in diameter. The new Jovian attendant cannot measure more than 100 miles in diameter. Its distance from the centre of Jupiter is about 117,000 miles. The old first satellite is more than twice as far from the centre of the planet and revolves around it in one day, eighteen hours and twenty-seven minutes.

It may be asked, if we are at last acquainted with all the satellites of Jupiter? It is not certain that we are. For satellites as for planets, there have been imagined certain chimerical formulas, like those of Bode. Mr. Tisserand, the new Director of the Observatory of Paris, has applied to Jupiter the formula of Mr. Gaussin, which generally gives good results. The application of this formula seems to indicate the existence of a sixth satellite.

The same Mr. Barnard of the Lick Observatory last month discovered a comet by means of photography. It had passed unobserved; but traces of it were found on a photographic plate. The find was interesting, but still more so from the

way in which the new wandering star was found. When the comet was photographically recognized, Mr. Schulhof, a colleague of Mr. Barnard, followed it in the sky, watched it for some time, and after nine nights of observation was able to determine its orbit and course. In nine nights! It is the first time that the orbit of a comet has been determined by so few data. Mr. Schulhof concludes that the new traveler was following the identical route of the comet discovered three years ago by Mr. Wolff of Heidelberg. Like that, the Schulhof comet has a period of about six years and a half.

There is no doubt, then, that we have to do with a comet which has been broken in two pieces. Each portion, becoming independent of the other, follows exactly the same road in space. By the action of Jupiter the comet will be more and more broken up, and will end by separating into bits holding together more or less, which we shall find in the form of shooting stars. Schiaparelli was the first to make known that shooting stars follow the orbits of comets, and are, in fact, the wreckage of comets. In that way the Wolff comet, already broken, will come to an end. This, however, is not the first example of a comet going to pieces. The Biela comet has been broken, having first become two comets like the star studied by Mr. Schulhof at the Lick Observatory. Then it scattered bits of itself on its way, and has strewn them a little everywhere. Still more recently the Brooks comet surprised us in the same way. It broke into two, three, four parts, and finally went to pieces altogether. Comets are not only wandering, nebulous stars which fly about erratically, but stars surrounded by overheated vapor which is dispersed, without ceremony, under the influence of the planets in the circle of action of which they fall some day, and are destroyed. They are enormous gnats attracted by the light of the big stars, where they burn their wings and end their vagabond existence.

At the Observatory of Nice, Mr. Charlois has discovered, by the aid of photography, three new little planets of the group between Mars and Jupiter. The instrument used was small in diameter and focal distance. By this discovery we have made acquaintance with about 327 small planets. The number of these asteroids will not go on increasing forever. It is probable that we now know them nearly all. If we finally discover 500 of them, we shall have already done very well, for careful search for them has been made for thirty years, and by photography we can find them much quicker than the most experienced observer.

GENERAL PARESIS OF THE INSANE.

HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, M.D.

North American Review, New York, December.

OF all the diseases that menace the race only a few are surely fatal. Indeed there is but one common disease that invariably brings its victims speedily to the grave. This most ruthless of maladies is that terrible form of insanity technically called general paresis or paretic dementia, and known to the layman as "softening of the brain." Its unvarying history places it peerless in bad preëminence. And, as if this were not enough, its malignity is emphasized by the way in which it juggles with its victim before it extinguishes his life. It changes his personality, dethrones reason, almost eliminates the mind, and, steadily weakening the body, leaves toward the last a mere skeletal, vegetative being, scarce recognizable as the vestige of his former self; unknowing, unfeeling, mindless; to his friends, at once a tearful memory and a terrible objective presence. Finally death comes in a form horrible enough to be a fitting climax to so awful a disease.

To make the image yet sadder, and hence truer, it should be added that paresis usually selects for its victims the more intellectual members of the community. "Selects" did I say? Rather I should have used the passive voice; for paresis does not come unbidden. Ruthless as it is when once it has seized a victim, it need have no terrors for one who does not invite it

by his actions. Let me, then, tell the way of life that leads to it.

Imagine, if you please, a strong man of exuberant temperament; one of those buoyant souls who carry into middle life, the spirit of perennial adolescence; to whom at forty, as at fifteen, every goose is a swan, every lass a queen. You all know the type; a large-hearted, generous, thrifty man; active, energetic, successful, usually good-humored, at times irritable, excitable; who speaks and lives always in superlatives, whose pathway lies always on high mountains or in deep valleys.

But there comes a time in which his exuberance seems to forsake him. He is often depressed, even hypochondriacal. His memory fails, his judgment lapses; he commits indiscretions that are "unlike him." He himself becomes alarmed, and consults a physician. Rest and recreation are prescribed; he goes to the mountains or the seashore, and comes back "a new man."

For half a year, perhaps, he is like his old-time self. Then some day he surprises his friends by announcing magnificent schemes for making millions. His idea may be a feasible one or altogether Utopian. In either case it presents itself to him as an absolute certainty. He breaks out into lavish expenditure which persists as long as his money or credit lasts. Finally his judgment is altogether in abeyance, and he becomes the prey of chaotic emotions.

Attempts to restrain him at home proving futile, the patient is sent to an asylum. Here, perhaps, he becomes at first raving, maniacal, or, perhaps, the embodiment of happy fatuousness. After a time excitement subsides, and apparent convalescence supervenes. He may be well enough to return to his business, and to fulfill the ordinary relations of life, but such remissions are only a common feature of the disease, and afford not the faintest ground for hope of recovery, the inevitable relapse announces itself sooner or later. He may rally again and again, but the inevitable end is that he sinks into a vegetative, soulless existence, with his mind so vacuous that while he will instinctively swallow food and water placed in his mouth, he would starve with food by his side, and choke with water before him. His senses, too, are destroyed, and he will swallow soap as readily as bread.

So much for the disease—paresis. Now as to its cause. It can be epitomized in two words—excessive action. Paresis is a protest of nature against abuse of function. Whatever tends to bring too great or too continuous a strain upon the blood-vessels of the brain tends to weaken them, and thus invites paresis. Mental overwork is rare. Business stress and worry are far more common factors. Alcohol is a yet more potent accessory; but in the vast majority of cases, though these accessory causes have their effect, the chief causes of paresis are habits and excesses which I need not name, working on a foundation laid by a disease that I may not name because it is in itself a synonym for immorality.

Now, above most other things, I would regret to pose as an alarmist, hence I close by reiterating what is everywhere implied in this paper: If you have lived a measurably temperate life, you need not fear paresis.

KEELEY'S PRESENT POSITION.

MRS. BLOOMFIELD MOORE.

Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, December.

Facts are the body of science, speculation is its soul.

IT has been said that there is nothing more sublime in the history of mind than the lonely struggles which generate and precede success. After the admission made by Professor Rücker, M. A., at the last meeting of the British Association, that the ether may be "the material of which all matter is composed," and that, "we may, perhaps, be able to use and control the ether as we now use and control steam," there would seem to be grounds for hoping that Keeley's lonely and prolonged struggle to utilize, in mechanics, the ether product which he obtains by his method of dissociating the elements of water will be more generally recognized and appreciated than they have yet been. "Discovery may be unsought and

instantaneous, but the inventions for utilizing discoveries may be, and generally are, the work of years."

Keeley first imprisoned the ether in 1872, when its existence was denied, or, if admitted by a few, it was called the "hypothetical" ether. In 1888 Professor Henri Hertz made the discovery that the ether is held in a state of bondage in all electro-magnetic engines. Not until this fact had been made known were there any scientific men, with one notable exception, who were willing to admit the possibility that Keeley might have "stumbled over" the manner of effecting its imprisonment.

That Keeley has been for years earnestly absorbed in honest investigation is amply confirmed by the testimony of Mr. C. G. Till, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who, writing of his early labors, says: "In those days, I have known him to sell and pawn everything of value in his house to obtain means to continue his investigations." This is hardly in accord with the popular view that Keeley is pursuing the *ignis fatuus* of perpetual motion, a charge which he distinctly repudiates.

The genuineness of Keeley's claims as a discoverer rests upon a correct answer to the question, "Is hydrogen an element or a compound?" The accepted view is that it is an elementary substance; that its atoms are indivisible; and that latent energy is not locked in the interstitial spaces of all forms of matter, from their birth or aggregation. Keeley's system of Vibratory Physics confutes these canons of science. It seems absurd to suppose that he is right, and the schools all wrong; but the history of science shows us that she has never been infallible, and that she has no frontiers. Keeley teaches that an unknown potency is held in the atom's tenacious grasp until released by an introductory impulse given by a certain order of vibration, depending upon the mass-chord of the aggregation; which impulse so increases the oscillation of the atoms as to rupture their etheric capsules.

In 1885, before Keeley's scientific explorations had taught him that no engine can ever be constructed by which the ether can be used and controlled as we now use and control steam, he wrote, in a letter to a friend:

I shall not forestall an unproved conclusion, but fight step by step the dark paths I am exploring, knowing that should I succeed in proving one single fact in science, heretofore unknown, I shall, in so doing, be rewarded in the highest degree. . . . I have been classed with such dreamers as the perpetual-motion seekers; but I find consolation in the thought that it is only by men who are utterly ignorant of the great and marvelous truths which I have devoted my life to demonstrate and to bring within the reach of all. I believe the time is near at hand when the theory of etheric revolution will be established and when the world will be eager to recognize and accept a system that will certainly create a revolution of the highest benefit to mankind and inaugurate an era undreamed of by those who are now ignorant of the existence of this force of nature.

These views, which have governed Keeley in all his researches, cannot be made known to any just, discerning mind, without an accompanying perception of the gross way in which he has been misrepresented by his defamers, as well as some appreciation of the scientifically cautious manner in which he has pursued his investigations since he abandoned his efforts to construct an engine that would hold the ether in rotation.

At the present time Keeley is concentrating his efforts on the perfection of his mechanical conditions to that point where, according to his theories, he will be able to establish on the "Ninths," a sympathetic affinity with pure polar negative attraction, minus magnetism. In his own opinion he has so nearly gained the summit, or completion of his system, as to feel that he holds the key to the infinitely tenuous conditions which remain to be conquered, before he can gain control of the group of depolar discs that he is now working upon. Twenty-six groups are completed, and when the twenty-seventh shall be under equal control, he expects to have established a circuit of vibratory force for running machinery both for aerial navigation and for terrestrial use. If this result be obtained, Keeley will be in a position to give his system to science, and to demonstrate the outflow of the Infinite mind, as sympatheti-

cally associated with matter, visible and invisible. In commercial use he asserts that when the motion has been once set up in any of his machines, it will continue until the material shall be worn out. It is this claim which has caused him to be classed with perpetual-motion seekers.

It needed, however, the abstract of Keeley's philosophy, written by Dr. Brinton, to render it intelligible. Dr. Brinton's penetrating mind perceived the ideas to be defined in all their relations, his clear, logical acumen separated and classified them in their order, in a true, sound, and scientific manner. This synopsis, in the words of Sir James Critchton Browne, "able, lucid, and logical," has won for Keeley all the support necessary to the working out of his discovery to practical ends, and to the restoration, by religious science, of the faith which material science has been robbing the world of.

INSTINCT.

C. F. AMERY.

Science, New York, November.

THERE are few words in common use as loosely applied as instinct. Treating of it in the abstract, every scientist recognizes it as an impulse, but when instincts of animals are discussed in the concrete, the discussion is generally limited to the special activities common to the several species. In the present paper I propose firstly to define the nature of instinct, and to indicate its place and the importance of its function in the general economy of animal life, and, secondly, to consider whether the accepted application of the term is admissible with any scientific propriety.

All the voluntary activities of men and animals are reflex or intelligent, the one set originating in sensation, the other in perception.

The reflex activities are automatic responses of the neuromuscular organism to sensations, and are under the dominion of the will to a limited extent only. The most common reflex activities are laughing, crying, sucking, masticating, swallowing, voiding the feces and urine, coughing, sneezing, withdrawal from contact with external objects, purposeless bodily exercise, etc. Laughing and crying may result from sensation, but they are sometimes reflex activities of the brain prompted by ideas.

Intelligent activities result from the perception of objects, their properties, and relations. Every effort for the adjustment of the organism to external conditions apprehended through the senses is intelligent. Touch is the connecting link between sensation and sense.

Instincts are not activities, but impulses to action. They are due to the sensations being transmitted from their several local seats to the brain, where they present themselves as cravings, desires, appetites, imperatively calling for relief. They prompt to both classes of activities, those which can be performed by reflex action, and those which require the adoption of intelligent means. Voiding the feces and urine is a type of the former, the providing of food is a type of the latter. The more important instincts are the craving for food, the sexual and the maternal instincts.

Instinct impels to action, but does not guide to its performance. If reflex action will appease it, the animal has only to will, if intelligent measures are required, it is the function of the intellect to adopt them.

The most important instincts originate in the local action of proper secretions, as the contents of stomach and bladder, the gastric juice, the spermatorrhoeal, and lacteal secretions, etc. No less important to man's intellectual development is the impulse to purposeless activity, generated by the irritation of the waste particles of the tissues on their way to the skin.

All warm-blooded vertebrates have the same instincts as man. In birds the eggs take the place of the fetus in mammalia, and the inflammatory condition of the blood at close of laying, which impels to incubation, takes the place of the

lacteal secretion. But innumerable insects have special proper secretions generating special impulses, which result in some utilitarian application of the material secreted. But before entering on this subject I want to make a few remarks on the function and importance of instinct in the economy of life.

Instinct is not a lower order of intelligence nor a substitute for it. It is an impulse or spur, and may be called the school-master, or the wet-nurse of the intellect. Primitive man looked round on the general phenomena of his environment vacuously. There was nothing to interest him excepting the food which the cravings of hunger imperatively called for, and in his selection of this he was guided by inherited experience from pre-human ancestors. Subject to the spur of hunger, his perceptive faculties were promptly aroused to the observation and study of every fruit, grain, root, etc., capable of appeasing his appetite. In this matter, and in the observation of the character and habits of other living creatures around him, he was fairly rivaled by the lower animals. Man's hand was the wonderful organ which soon raised him above the intellectual level of the beast, and the impulse to purposeless activity the spur which brought it into requisition. Subject to this instinct he was under the imperative necessity of constantly exercising every group of muscles, and every organ, in every direction in which it was capable of being used. In these exercises man at once became a being apart by virtue of his hand. He was impelled to lay hold of everything he saw within the compass of his grasp. He hurled stones and wielded sticks, reveling in the enjoyment of the exercise of his physical powers until gradually he acquired that experience of the properties of sticks and stones in their relation to living bodies, which suggested their application to the ever-present necessity of providing food, and for offense and defense. Between brain and other organs there is always coördination, and man, once started on his career of progress, developed other wants which extended his perceptions over a wider range of objects until he gradually awoke to the idea that he could make everything in nature minister to his desire, and thus made everything the subject of his observation and study.

As regards everything which affects personal preservation and food supply, all the evidences point to the conclusion that the perception and reasoning powers of other animals are as keen and sure as savage man's. The beaver alone among mammals has achieved anything remarkable in constructive labor; but in his case, the materials used in construction were the waste products of his food which he had to manipulate under conditions which compelled his perception of such of their properties as he uses. Given the beaver's primitive habits, and the suitable environment, the direction of his evolution was as much a matter of constitutional necessity as man's. Fewer faculties were called into requisition in his case, but these, concentrated on special labors, attained greater natural facility of application, and this added facility became in time constitutional in the species.

The wonderful constructive powers of insects have been developed subject to the same law, and for the most part these creatures, too, enjoy special facilities for the development of their special capacities. They not only have special instincts due to special secretions, but in these secretions they have the materials of construction. The thread of the spider and silkworm, the wax of the bee, the viscid, and other special secretions of a hundred other insects, are all materials which would not excite their attention if they existed apart from themselves, but being under the daily necessity of manipulating them, and being under a constitutional necessity of manipulating them in certain ways determined by the structure of their brain and manipulating organs, the species is forced to a perception of the uses they subserve, and educated by experience to the point of engaging in their manipulation intelligently and with design. And just as the hand has played an important part in the evolution of man's intellectual faculties, so have the special

secretions and special organs of insects necessarily produced like results. Their field of performance is limited in direction but within their prescribed limits it is not unreasonable to suppose that they surpass man in the clearness of their perceptions. Within the field of their special activities they do not reason, they know. They reason only in emergencies.

This brings us to the final point and apparently vast distinction between the achievements of men and insects; and the arguments which apply here, will hold good in considering the special aptitudes of creatures in other classes. The insects have inherited aptitudes for performing their special tasks without experience or instruction, ergo, it is argued, they are automatic, instinctive.

First with regard to the term instinctive, let us repeat here, the impulses generated by their special secretions prompt in all cases to the voidance of these secretions, but they go no further; the application of the voided material or its mixture into mortar, as with the white ant and mud-wasp are the results of intelligent observation and experience.

But it has become automatic! Brain and manipulating organs fulfill their allotted task without experience and instruction!

Here the parallelism with man is certainly no longer perfect; there is a divergence, but a divergence due only to the same laws acting on two sets of modified conditions. Man has developed by radiation in ever-widening circles and is still in course of an all-round development. The insect has developed along a narrow line and has reached the limit of his capacity, but that limit surpasses man's utmost attainments, both in clearness of perception without intellectual effort, and in facility of execution. The knowledge and capacity of execution gained by observation and experience have become constitutional. Man, in spite of the great breadth of his intellectual range, does occasionally reach something like the inherited clearness of perception and facility of execution of the insect, at special points of the circle; as, for example, in the inherited musical powers of a Mozart and other born composers, who have been capable of composing as automatically as the bee makes its cell; and I assume for both a similar intellectual gratification in the exercise of their powers. Look again at the born arithmeticians and mathematicians; or, again, at the achievements of a Siemens. Does any one suppose that these involve the intellectual labor performed by the average tyro struggling to cross the asses' bridge? Great results have unquestionably been achieved by enforced attention and patient labor, but the greatest achievements arise by unconscious reflex action of the brain to the stimulus of inherited memories which evolves the idea before it even rises into consciousness. This clearness of perception and facility of execution, recognized as genius in man, are precisely what characterize the special labors of insects and other of the lower animals in their special narrow fields.

CHIROGNOMY.

OTTO MORETUS.

Vom Fels zum Meer, Stuttgart, November.

I.

THE triumphs of natural science, of late years, have been nowhere more conspicuous than in magnetism, spiritism, hypnotism, thought-reading, and other departments of the veiled side of human knowledge. All these subjects, once the special domain of the charlatan, are now being studied, and with gratifying results, by careful scientific methods, and with these subjects are included chiromancy—the reading of the hand. This science, once held in high repute by the learned, has, during the past five hundred years, fallen into discredit, and been relegated to wandering gipsies; the subject, nevertheless, is deserving of the most careful investigation; it affords an abundance of visible, indisputable material to work upon which, carefully and systematically studied, should contribute materially to the determination of individual character.

Within the last two decades there has been a marked revival of the science in England, France, and America. In England

especially, it has made such headway that many intelligent parents consult the professional chiromnist in the selection of a pursuit for their sons and daughters, and the artistic lover turns his gaze from the eyes of his mistress to her hands, and very properly, for, although the eye reveals much, the hand reveals still more to him who can read its indications aright.

There are no two persons whose hands are exactly alike, and this although the hands of the several races of mankind display special race characteristics distinguishable through all grades of society. Race characteristics are indicated in the hand precisely as individual characteristics are. Hand and brain are coördinated, so that every man's hand is, as it were, a reflection of his spiritual nature, modifiable, however, in detail by his life pursuits. Hence it is that great sculptors and artists find so much difficulty in reproducing the hands of their subjects. Great portrait painters have proved downright failures in this branch of their work; they have succeeded in making the soul speak through the countenance, but failed to impart the corresponding life and character to the hand. They produce only lifeless, characterless hands, such as are proper to diseased or enfeebled intellects. It is a very interesting fact, and one which alone would elevate chiromancy to the rank of a science, that any important change in the character of the spiritual life, such as may be induced by protracted mental anxiety or serious affection of the brain, betrays itself promptly in the hand. The hand has a physiognomy as distinct as that of the face, and is a more reliable index; the features may be molded to deceive, the hand never. We may, however, remark here, that the chiromancy of the ancients and of the Middle Ages had no scientific basis. The chiromancers of that period indicated certain elevations and depressions of the palm, as "Mountain of the Moon," "Plain of Saturn," etc., ascribing honor to Jupiter, love of agriculture to Saturn, the commercial tendency to Mercury, etc., etc.

All this is trifling, a verdict which we hold applies equally to the determination of character by the lines of the hand. We do not believe, for example, that the head-line which rises between the thumb and index finger and crosses the palm obliquely, indicates ability and shrewdness when it is united with the neighboring strong "line of life" at the beginning, and weakness and carelessness when no such union exists; that the head-line, when even and long, indicates genius, etc. Nor do we lay much stress on the triple division of the lines of the hand into the material, the natural, and the spiritual. All this is palmistry, which bears the same relation to modern chiromancy that the alchemy of the Middle Ages bears to modern chemistry.

For the purposes of chiromancy the hand is divided into the palm or trunk, and the five fingers.

If we place together the hand of a man of a rude, vigorous nature in whom material desires predominate, and the hand of a person of refined, unimpassioned, gentle nature, the first will appear very broad, and the palm smooth, firm, and thick, while the latter will have the palm thin, soft, and small. The majority of hands are a mixture of these two extremes, and the proportion in any given hand is a reliable indication of the force of character and of some other characteristics. Is the palm, or more properly, the trunk, of the hand flexible, of harmonious size and thickness, and duly proportioned to the body and to the fingers, it indicates a person of normal intellectual development, quick, versatile, and with a healthy imagination, all exhibited in active life. Such hands are rarer than might be supposed. If the hand is soft, with little fleshy balls inside the tips of the fingers, it is safe to conclude that the possessor is tender-hearted and sensitive, while in unfeeling persons these balls are hard, or wholly wanting. As a general rule, soft hands signify indolence, tenderness in love, with little depth of feeling, and although labor may make the skin hard it cannot alter the character. Every infant has its individual type of hand, with its own inherent law of develop-

ment. Habits may modify the character within the type; they cannot change the type.

The trunk of the hand is the index to the temperament, the elementary, the physical, the passions, the sentiments, the energy, the strength of will, while the formation of the fingers is indicative of the intellect and talents. The fingers are of prime importance in the determination of character, affording, as they do, in conjunction with the trunk of the hand, the key to the individual characters of their possessors. The genial modern specialist in this department, the French Captain D'Arpentigny, distinguishes three prime types of fingers, viz.:

1. The spatula-shaped fingers, *i. e.*, those which are broader at the extremities than at the joints.
2. The angular fingers, *i. e.*, those which are of like breadth throughout.
3. The conical fingers, in which the extreme joints are cone-shaped with more or less rounded tips.

The first indicates a practical, materialistic character, the second a scientific and philosophic tendency, while the third class indicates the artistic temperament with the character thereto pertaining.

Pursuing his subject, D'Arpentigny, after assigning special characters to special types of fingers and trunks, laid down seven fundamental forms of hand-types as the basis of a scientific system of chiromnomy. These hand-types are:

1. The primitive (elementary broad-shaped).
2. The shovel-shaped (spatula-shaped).
3. The artistic (cone-shaped).
4. The practical (angular).
5. The philosophical (intellectual).
6. The spiritual (psychical).
7. The mixed.

RELIGIOUS.

THE INFLUENCE OF PAGANISM UPON CHRISTIANITY,

ARCHDEACON FARRAR, D.D.

Sunday Magazine, London, November.

IN the Apostolic Age there was the sharpest possible line of demarcation between the Church and the world. "The world lay in the wicked one;" he was "the god of this world." The condition of Gentile society under the Empire was unspeakably corrupt. The truly frightful stigmas branded upon its forehead by Saint Paul in the first chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, are burned into it no less indelibly by its own poets, romancers, satirists, and philosophic teachers. The writings of Juvenal, Persius, Petronius, Apuleius, Suetonius, and Martial, have been called by a great French writer the *pièces justificatives* of Christianity; but the terrible indictment of Saint Paul is proved to the letter, and in every particular, not only by these, but in the graver pages of Tacitus, Seneca, and Pliny.

The powers of evil, which could not prevent the triumph of Christianity, did their uttermost to render it ineffectual. They wrought to weaken the spirituality of the Church, and to poison the inner springs of her life, in exact proportion as she won the political dominance. "The religion of Constantine," says Gibbon, with perfect truth, "achieved in less than a century the final conquest of the Roman Empire; but the victors themselves were insensibly subdued by the arts of their vanquished rivals." The nominal members of the Church more and more sank back into the seductions of the world, as the Church was more and more able to set at defiance the hatred, contempt, and persecution which had done their utmost to destroy her existence. It may not be uninteresting to touch on one or more of the directions in which the Devil tried to reduce to unreality and impotence the victory which had overcome the world. Of the corruption of theology I do not here speak.

The early presbyters and bishops of Christianity (the two

words were originally interchangeable) were often men of humble rank, and since they were placed by their position in the forefront of the battle, and were the first to perish by the sword, the stake, or the wild beasts in early persecutions, there was little to tempt avarice or ambition in their spiritual dignity. It is said that almost all the early bishops of Rome perished one after another by martyrdom. When, however, Constantine had laid his somewhat tainted hand upon the Cross, and the position of a bishop become one of

Status, entourage, worldly circumstance,

a shocking change for the worse took place. Christian bishops lived in splendor and luxury and no longer abstained from joining in the turbulent intrigues of politicians and partisans. They began to flaunt in superb ecclesiastical vestments broided with gold and enriched with gems. They reveled in such artificial and inflating titles as "Your Beatitude" and "Your Sanctity," and when they went abroad they appeared in magnificent apparel, lolling in lofty chariots.

2. Like priests, like people. If worldliness, avarice, and ambition so successfully invaded the ranks of the episcopate, we are hardly surprised to find them triumphant among the Christian laity. There is enough to shock us beyond measure in the picture of the state of Christianity at Rome itself which is given us by Saint Jerome, who came to it as to a very ark in the world's deluge, and found it an intolerable Babylon, seething with immorality, intrigue, lust, scandal, and spite.

3. Another sign of evil Pagan influence was the growing irreverence in worship. The accounts of the early assemblies tell us of deep and rapturous devotion; of responses which sounded like the voice of many waters; of the AMEN rolling its sounds afar like thunder. Already, in Origen's time, much of this solemnity had vanished. It had been destroyed by deadening familiarity and unreal adhesion to the cause of Christ. Christians, as Saint Chrysostom tells us, would adjourn from their church to Pagan shows; they pushed and jostled each other to get first to the Holy Table; they turned the great festival into scenes of intemperance and excess; they broke out into tumults of applause at the rhetoric of their preacher, but paid no attention to the spiritual truth; forgot the application, and absented themselves from the prayers.

4. But the worship itself—which was a most serious evil—had been in various directions assimilated to Paganism. If the heathen had their idols, the Christians after a time began to have their images and pictures. Faustus, Manichee though he was, had some grounds for the charges he made against the orthodox.

(a) He made a charge of idolatry and semi-idolatry. At first Christianity was utterly opposed to pictures and images in churches, but they have become universal. Beausobre speaks of what he calls the "Christian idolatry," which was thus gradually introduced.

(b) The charge of paganized religious gatherings is also abundantly proved by the regretful admission of contemporary saints.

(c) It is needless to touch on the groveling relic-worship and cross-worship which earned for Christians from the Pagans the nicknames of ash-adorers (*cinerarii*) and idolaters.

5. The pernicious influence of Paganism showed itself in two other directions—in literature and government. The writings of the Apostolic Fathers are gentle and dignified. In time, however, as in the case of Saint Jerome, controversy was conducted with rabid abuse, in which words and epithets were used, disgraceful even on the lips of an ordinary gentleman and trebly disgraceful to a Christian. Writers called each other names, sometimes too coarse for translation, and to this day, I deeply regret to say, their vile example is followed in the columns of what are called religious and semi-religious newspapers.

6. We can hardly be surprised that when to call a man "a

monster," and "a scorpion," and "a grunter," and "an impure demon," is regarded as a ferociously eloquent way of saying that you disagree with him, actual persecution and cruel violence should speedily be resorted to for the enforcement of religious opinion.

It would be quite possible to point out other directions in which the Church suffered grievous harm from her contact with the world. These, however, are sufficient, and they furnish abundant warning that the Church must never relax her vigilance, or forget that even a nominally Christian world may still be essentially of the world worldly.

PIETISM.

S. K. SØRENSEN.

Danskeren, Vejen, November.

LAURA KIELER has recently published a book: "*In the Garb of An Angel of Light*," in which she presents many characteristics of Pietism. She delineates Pietism as it hides among the Fjelds of Norway, itself heavy as a Fjeld, pressing man and all ideal longings to the ground, while, at the same time, it hides tremendous volcanic fires. The path of Pietism through history has been like a prairie-fire. It scorches all human pleasure and burns away all the fine points of human emotions and lays the human soul waste, but it cannot destroy the beasts of passion and the creeping forms of self-gratification. One of the leading characters of the book defines Pietism as devil-worship rather than God-worship. The dogma of eternal punishments became in its hands scorpions with which it flogs souls to God. The Pietists stand near the Pessimists; both degrade the soul. The latter call it "the beast," the former "Sin." Neither of them knows anything about the "divine image." These are hard words, but they are true as regards the System; individual pietistic men and women may be and are no doubt better than the System. In Laura Kieler's book the main personage is crushed to death by the iron yoke of Pietism. The old Pastor Baer spends his life in trying to banish all memory of his late wife; every time a thought of her rises in his mind he thinks he is tempted by the Evil One. As if by irony his human nature asserts itself in his dying moments. His last word is a call for his wife. With outstretched arms he raised himself and called out with joy: Karin. His home is barren and empty because he thinks it a sin to have any comforts. He is continually singing, praying, and confessing his sins. The children have been under that influence so long that they have become spiritually deformed creatures. Laura Kieler has not overdrawn the facts; such, at present, is Pietism in the northern countries. These people do not love Christ, they are enamored of Him. All their talking about Christ is only disguised sensuality, and so is their "brotherly" kissing, hand-shakings, and embraces. It is a psychological law that if men cannot get the true love, they seek and find the false one. Extremes meet. Those people have driven all love for literature, art, and culture out of their minds and hearts; their emotions, therefore, find an outlet in forbidden paths. Having no true understanding of, and love for God, their sensual imaginations rise to untrue proportions, and assume a control not intended. Pietism is a temple built by the senses, and it is not love that sounds in their perpetual question, "Do you love Jesus?" it is passion, impurity, and degrading thoughts. It may be not so regarded by many Pietists, but it is a fact nevertheless. The psychological workings of the human heart and mind are according to law.

About twenty years ago one of my best friends was a vigorous Pietist, and he brought up his children as Pastor Baer does his in Laura Kieler's story. At that time I asked him if he did not think that so much singing, praying, and confession of sin would make the children tired of God and loathe religion. He stopped my further remarks by Bible citations by the hundreds. After a number of years I passed by his house and stopped to ask him what had become of his children. "They are gone," he said, with tears in his eyes. "They are of the world. I held flesh before my arms. I was too severe; I brought them up too rigorously, and now the world has taken them and may never return them." Such is the natural reaction. Dam up a river and try to force it into a too-narrow channel or an artificial bed, and some day, when the rain has been heavy, it breaks through all barriers and floods the country, bringing disaster and woe.

NON-SECTARIAN CHARITIES.

M. A. SELBY.

American Ecclesiastical Review, Philadelphia, December.

THE problem presented to Catholics in their dealings with such benevolent institutions as are usually classed under the head of non-sectarian charities, is a delicate one; yet it is impossible to ignore it, or evade its solution, since it confronts us daily in the most familiar walks of life.

The practical working of the principle in America applies to Catholic support of charities essentially without sectarian bias, but, as a matter of fact, exclusively under Protestant control. That many Catholics do contribute, consciously or unconsciously to the success of these institutions, not by money alone, but by personal exertions and influence, is beyond question. There are many motives ramifying from the central one of philanthropy which compel them to do so. The desire to promote good feeling and preserve friendly social relations with their neighbors is one, and not an unworthy one; the wish to acknowledge in kind the generosity shown to Catholic institutions may be another, and the yearning that many noble souls feel to meet their brethren who lack the faith, on some higher ground than the dead level of that species of materialism which furnishes the ordinary basis of intercourse is a third.

This last motive is worthy of all reverence; but the Catholic who attempts to join with his non-Catholic friends in a work of charity, ordinarily finds himself at a disadvantage from the beginning. He discovers that while the management may be an amalgamation of the members of the different sects, or no sects at all, the atmosphere is distinctly Protestant. On no other ground is the Catholic so compelled to acknowledge, and in a measure condone, the existence of heresy, as in a voluntary organization with associations such as we have alluded to. He sees that he must pursue the humiliating policy of pocketing his faith, and avoid the slightest evidence of it, if he would preserve peace and concord, and he realizes that, though the term "non-sectarian" may insure the admission of infidel or Jew, Pagan or Christian to the councils and benefits of the charity, it implies no relaxation of a determined war on every manifestation of a Catholic spirit. If any religious forms are observed in these institutions, they are Protestant, as a matter of course, and the Catholic who has given aid to what he believed to be a meritorious work of mercy is often obliged to stand helplessly by and see Catholic beneficiaries forced to the issue of joining in these exercises, at least outwardly, or else of losing the shelter which their necessity demands. He sees children, whether Catholic by baptism or not, educated on Protestant lines, and dependent for particular religious training on the opinions or the whims of superintendents and matrons, and, by the fact of his contributions, becomes accessory to these things.

This spirit of conciliation and compromise, this tendency to meet unbelief half-way and patch up a truce, can only end by becoming a menace to the preservation of the faith in America. We have nothing to gain, and all to lose in pursuing a policy that seeks to level away all religious distinctions, and lower the lines that divide faith from infidelity.

But to return to the subject of charities. It is scarcely creditable that any Catholic who contributes to a non-sectarian charity, does so because he believes it more worthy of support than our own Catholic charities, those radiant jewels in the diadem of the Church, but there is reason for mooting the question because there is room, probably everywhere in our mixed community, for improvement in the way of extending a more active sympathy to our own undertakings. No more powerful argument against a philanthropy that attempts to dispense with the necessity for a paramount religious influence could be adduced than a careful and intelligent study of parallel institutions, Catholic and non-Catholic. Examples might be multiplied indefinitely, and all would go to prove how little real benefit (if by the word we mean eternal rather than temporal interests) is imparted by a charity divorced from faith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOSSIP ABOUT EELS.

THOMAS SOUTHWELL.

Longman's Magazine, London, November.

THERE are, according to Günther, some twenty-five species of eel (*Anguilla*), and "they are known from the fresh water and coasts of the temperate and tropical zones; none have been found in South America, or on the west coast of North America and West Africa." The common eel of British waters is found spread over Europe to 64° 30' N. latitude and all round the Mediterranean area, but the same authority states that it is not found in either the Danube, the Black or the Caspian Seas, and that it extends across the Atlantic to North America. In England it is by far the most important of fresh-water food fishes, and the home production falls short of the demand.

The brain and nervous system of the eel are highly developed, and it is possessed of a certain amount of intelligence, apparently recognizing those who are accustomed to feed it, and responding to the signal which announces the presence of its benefactor. Yarrell, quoting from Ellis's *Polynesian Researches*, mentions that a species of eel found in Otaheite is a great favorite with the natives, who keep it as a pet; the author had several times, he declares, been with a young chief when he summoned his favorite eel by a shrill whistle, and has seen it come to the surface of the water and feed with confidence out of its master's hand. Owing to the small opening of the gill covers, these delicate organs are shielded from exposure to the air, and long retain sufficient moisture to enable them to perform their function. The body, too, is abundantly covered with a mucous secretion which protects it from the drying influence of the atmosphere. Consequently, if not absolutely exposed to the sun, the eel is very tenacious of life, and can exist for a long time out of its natural element.

Such a highly organized animal, as may be imagined, is very sensitive to heat and cold, as well as to taste and touch, and one shudders to think of the cruelties to which it is subjected by thoughtless persons. In the fen district of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, and perhaps other parts, eels are offered for sale in given quantities, strung on willow twigs, which are passed in at the gill opening and out at the mouth. We all knew, moreover, of the cruel practice of skinning eels alive, which has given rise to a common aphorism. Both we and the eels ought, therefore, to feel grateful to Dr. Roots, who informs us that, difficult as it is to destroy life in these animals, under most circumstances he found immersion in water at the temperature of 120° "speedily annihilated the vital spark."

In these very prosaic times it is needless to mention that pieces of horsehair placed in water no longer make in course of time excellent eels, or that two pieces of sod cut while covered with May dew, placed together with the grass side towards each other, and aided by the genial heat of the sun, will not "soon generate eels by the dozen." Still further, I need not say, that eels are not bred in smelts, as the writer was gravely informed is the case, and in proof of the assertion they were pointed out issuing from the mouth of their dead host. Unfortunately my informant had not learned enough to discriminate between a baby eel and a parasitic worm.

It is also equally impossible to accept the Cambridgeshire legend which attributes the abundance of these fish at Ely to the disobedience of the married priests, who, when ordered by the Pope to put away their partners for life, allowed their natural affection for their wives and little ones to outweigh their obedience to the sovereign Pontiff, and as an awful example they and their wives and children were transformed into eels.

The eel first becomes known to us in the "elver" stage of its existence. In the early summer, these tiny creatures may be seen ascending our rivers in dense columns, containing count-

less hosts of individuals. These are known as "eel-fare," of which, indeed, the word "elver" is believed to be a corruption, and in some rivers they are said to be so abundant that, after being taken by means of canvas bags, they are "boiled and pressed into cakes, which are cut into slices and fried, making delicious food." On their passage up stream, obstacles, apparently insuperable, are overcome.

Arrived at these resting-places the eels grow apace, but at the approach of cold weather they bury themselves in the mud, often in "bunches" rolled together in a ball, until the warmth of spring calls them into action. Although impatient of cold and often falling victims if exposed to frost, they have been known to endure a very low temperature without suffering any apparent injury; but it is in the warm summer weather, particularly at night, that the eel lives and thrives. Then its appetite is insatiable, and scarcely anything comes amiss to it in the way of food. At such times the angler, while pursuing his gentle craft, will frequently hear a soft, sibilant sound, as of oft-repeated kisses wafted from the water-nymph's home among the lilies. It is the eel probably basking at the surface or greedily devouring the fish-spawn deposited on the aquatic vegetation. The quantity of spawn thus destroyed is enormous, and the eels have been found so distended with their delicate food as to be utterly helpless. It thus thrives immensely and many enormous individuals are on record. Daniel, in his *Field Sports*, mentions one which weighed 40 lbs.; and it is stated in *Land and Water* of October 28, 1867, that on the 22d of that month an eel was taken in the River Ouse at Denver Sluice 5 ft. 8 in. long, 17¼ in. in girth, and weighing 36 lbs.!

MARINELLI, THE SERPENT-MAN.

Nordstjernen, Copenhagen, October.

MOST of us know the so-called gutta-percha man, or, as the "artists" would call themselves, contortionists. Nowadays such are usually "billed" as serpent-men or man-snakes. The most prominent among these phenomenal beings is Marinelli. He owes his place to his grace of movement and the ease of his "corkscrew" contortions. Twice he has been examined by the highest scientific authorities—in 1886, by Professor Virchow, in Berlin; and in 1889, by Professor Billroth, in Vienna. Both have delivered lectures before specialists on him. Both examinations have proved that there is nothing abnormal in Marinelli's bone system, and that he has never been subjected to any operation in order to attain his remarkable abilities. The "virtuoso" is wonderful and unique on account of his muscle system, which, naturally existing in fine proportions, has been developed by exercise and a strong will. The peculiarity with Marinelli is that the muscles have been developed in preference to the bone system. He is really a mass of muscles under a soft and elastic skin. It was, therefore, impossible for the scientists to locate his muscles and inner organs while he was in his contorted positions. Along his back the muscles are so developed that Marinelli can cross his shoulder blades.

Prof. Virchow shows that contortions like those of Marinelli are natural to childhood, particularly among uncivilized peoples. He has proved that by experiments on a twelve-years-old Kalahari girl. When she was laid flat on the ground, face down, he could gradually bend the back so that the head touched the buttocks. It is this really normal, natural faculty which contortionists develop from early childhood. Not all attain equal perfection and elegance of movement. Marinelli is phenomenal.

Marinelli does not diet in any peculiar way. He lives sensibly, and has for six years maintained a weight of 120 pounds. He eats twice a day, 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. When he comes upon the stage, which usually is about 9 or 10 P.M., he is neither full of food nor hungry. Of late years he does not train. He is 28 years of age.

Books.

IN GOLD AND SILVER. THE GOLDEN RUG OF KERMANSHAH; WARDERS OF THE WOODS; A SHADOW UPON THE POOL; THE SILVER FOX AT HUNT'S HOLLOW. By George H. Ellwanger. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 156. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1892.

[In two delightful books, "The Garden-Story" and "The Story of My House," Mr. Ellwanger has demonstrated how keenly he appreciates Oriental rugs and tapestries as well as nature and out-of-door sports. Another expression of these admirable tastes of his is found in this latest product of his pen. In the "Golden Rug" he tells us how he made a journey from Algiers to Persia to get a precious rug of which he had heard. Of the three other papers, "The Warders" and "A Shadow" are enthusiastically and even poetically described fishing-excursions. In the "Silver Fox" we have a hunting-scene, told with equal zest, enthusiasm, and poetry. All the papers are colored by his fine imagination and are full of picturesque description. Some thirty-three illustrations are worthy of the pages they illustrate. Two of the illustrators, W. Hamilton Gibson in out-door scenes and objects, and A. B. Wenzell in figure pieces, have done their best and worked apparently *con amore*. The book is beautifully made; paper, press-work, broad margins, leaving nothing to be desired; and the publishers do not exaggerate in the least in calling the dainty volume "one of the best examples of fine bookmaking produced in recent years." We give the portrait of the "Silver Fox."]

MY acquaintance with "Old Silver"—for such was the name by which he was most familiarly known—occurred while grouse-shooting with a companion in one of the fox's favorite retreats—a dense, large wood at Hunt's Hollow, near the High Banks of the Genesee. It was while partaking of the lunch in a chosen spot, in a glade through which a trout-stream flows, that we caught the baying of a hound remote to the northward. A light breeze was blowing toward us, sifting down the many-colored leaves, when, as the sound gradually drew nearer, suddenly a silver form sprang upon a log in the stream below.

Pausing to reveal his exquisite contour, and turning his head backward and sideward to hearken for the approach of his pursuer, he seemed a component part of the sylvan landscape, free and buoyant as the October air itself. Without him, no doubt the scene would have appeared as fair and perfect as many another pageant when the pomp of autumn floods the vales and hill-sides with its glory; with him it possessed a life and movement that nothing, save the glamour of his presence, might convey. For he was the picture; the landscape, but the frame. Could Baryé have beheld him as we beheld him, and as I beheld him many a time afterward in the triumph of his flight, it were needless for me to dwell upon his beauty; he would be immortalized in bronze, and stand in place of the Jaguar devouring a Hare, as the type of ferine grace. A few moments after landing from his spring, he trotted leisurely up-stream on the shallows for several rods, leaped up the bank at a bound, and once more took to the stream for a short distance; when, resuming his course on the opposite shore, he disappeared on an easy canter into the thick beech undergrowth.

A gleam of late autumnal gold fell upon his form, as he passed noiselessly from the sun-flecked glade—upon the symmetry of his clean-cut haunches, his lustrous silvery hair, his sharp-pointed, nervous ears, and his long, broad, feathery, silver brush. He might have been the incorporate spirit of the Indian summer which was brooding upon the silent woods; lovely, fleeting, and impalpable as the last [lingering] October sunbeam—so light, so airy, so imponderable, the rustling autumn breeze, rather than any volition of his own, seemed to impel him on his way.

So unexpected was his presence, so fascinating the grace of his every movement, and so brief the time consumed by his manœuvres, that, even had our guns been within reach, I doubt if it would have availed us. To be confronted unexpectedly by a silver fox and retain one's presence of mind, is not for the novice in vulpine warfare. He was an unusually large dog-fox, his coat a brilliant, glossy black, tipped with gray, that radiated a metallic sheen in the sun. Apparently he was in the prime of life, and was robed in the full vesture of his winter furs. About ten minutes after his disappearance a hound, who gave evidences of a hard chase, in direct contrast to the object of his pursuit, followed upon his trail, and, after considerable delay in recovering the scent on the banks of the stream, took up the trail again where the fox broke for the cover.

Later, I discovered we were the first to meet with Old Silver since the previous autumn, when he had mysteriously disappeared after his famous run with the Brooks' Grove hounds. His arrival in no less measure than his departure was an enigma. By many he was said to have deserted Livingston for the adjoining county of Allegany, where a price was not set upon his head, and he would not remain in constant

dread of his pursuers. As if he cared for the hounds! Had he not baffled them for years! His last run attested conclusively the soundness of his wind and the fleetness of his stifles. To assert, as some did, that he had exhausted his resources, was equally absurd: could he not turn his foes from the scent at will? Additional age would not impair, but enhance his cunning. His return, therefore, was welcomed by every one who knew him, was still a puzzle to all, and countless were the surmises as to the true cause of his reappearance.

Not that the presence of a silver fox was a rarity, by any means, in the Livingston wilds. Others of his kindred, fleet of foot and skilled in strategy, had made their harbor in the same locality, and for many years had led the chase with varying success. But none of his brethren had haunted the covers with the persistency of Old Silver, whose immunity from capture had passed into a proverb among the inhabitants of the upper Genesee. Like all beautiful things that are difficult to attain, he was the more coveted from the apparent inutility of pursuit; while naturally alert and cautious to an extreme degree, continued persecution had increased his innate craft, until now he was believed to possess a life inviolable. It was indeed asserted by some that he had roved the Livingston covers since the days of the Indians, by whom he was venerated as the tutelary genius of the groves—disappearing latterly at certain intervals, to resume his abode in his ancestral realms and bid defiance to his foes. Whether verily he possessed a life beyond the power of mortal to assail, and whether his allotted span, like the marvelous measure of his cunning, transcended that of his predaceous brethren, it were premature to disclose. Rather let the whisper of his advancing and the rustle of his retreating footsteps, so far as I may trace his mystic outline, voice their own interpretation.

KIN-DA-SHON'S WIFE; An Alaskan Story. By Mrs. Eugene S. Willard. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company.

[This story, the writer tells us, is true in every particular essential to history; the history of the leading character who gives the title to the book is taken from Kin-da-shon's own lips. As regards its presentation of Kling-get character, life, and customs, the author has lived amongst the Kling-gets eleven years in the capacity of minister, teacher, physician, and friend, has familiarized herself with their language, won their confidence, and grown into entire sympathy with them. Her Kling-get men display all the elements of true manhood, and her Kling-get girls are described as charming in person and portrayed with all the attributes of refined, though unsophisticated, womanhood. As for the Kling-get fiend, the Icht, or medicine-man, the antagonist of the missionary in his work of conversion, the author demands of those in authority nothing less than his extermination. The medicine-man is evidently the "thorn in the flesh" of the Alaskan missionary.

Kin-da-shon's wife is a "story" pure and simple, dramatically wrought out, tender, pathetic, and with no more reference to mission work than was necessary to the proper construction of the story as such. In fact, it is a story of ante-mission days, of the Kling-gets and other Chilkat tribes in the last years preceding their subjection to the two great opposing influences of civilization, the missionary with his Bible, and the trader with his firewater. In the days that have since past, the Chilkats have passed through the fire. As a people they are now being brought into prominence as "wholly villainous"; but this, the author tells us, is only another consequence of our "century of dishonor," carrying ruin among a people powerful in character and in numbers, who might have been to-day the sinew of our nation, as educated, Christianized men and women. Nevertheless, to the question, "Are the missions of Alaska a success?" the author answers in her introduction—Yes, emphatically yes. The following is a slender outline of the plot.]

KAH-SHAH is one of a party to which we are introduced as they come in sight of their home, at the close of a trading journey into the interior. His two children, Kasko and Tasheka, are on the shore when the canoe approaches; the older people sit at a distance and make no sign. Kasko plunges into the water, and seizes the prow of the canoe, which, with the assistance of the boatman, is run up high and dry. Between Kasko and his father not a word is spoken. The boy drags his father's pack from the boat, and, throwing himself down, adjusts the strap to his forehead. His attempt to rise with the pack is successful only when, unperceived by him, his father, who looks on with affectionate pride, helps him to raise it. Tasheka walks beside her father, thoroughly enjoying the triumphal procession. Reaching the house called "Ours," all the people follow them in to partake of the good things prepared for the home-comers. Tasheka keeps close by her father during supper, his arm encircling her as she leans against him. Often she lifts her eyes to his, and is fondly petted in answer to her look of affection.

At the close of the meal—without looking up—she asks in a low tone: "Were you well, my father?"

"Yes, child; why do you ask me that?"

"And did no evil touch you?"

"None that I wot of, Tasheka; none but the evil ever present with me. But say, what filled your heart with me?"

A pair of evil eyes are riveted on the girl. Those of Yealth-neddy, a young man of twenty who had accompanied Kah-shah on his trading expedition. The child is nothing to him, but he is naturally malevo-

* See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. II., p. 299.

lent, and at the break up of the party that morning, ere the several members started for their own villages, he had observed a whispered conference between Kah-shah and the young Kin-da-shon, and saw the latter hand Kah-shah something which he rightly judged was a love token to the little Tasheka. Now, observing the whispered conference between father and daughter, he addresses the latter with a coarse laugh:

"I would give much for such an interview, Tasheka. Neh, but you would make a fine friend!"

Tasheka regards the young man with a look of terror and hate, then raises her face to her father's with a look of despairing appeal.

In the stillness of the night Tasheka steals to the side of her father who is separated from her only by a curtain, and placing her little hand in his, says

"Oh, my heart is so hungry, father; all the people are bad medicine—only you and Kasko are food to me."

"All the people bad medicine? Only I and Kasko?" queries the father lightly as he draws from his bosom the embroidered pouch given him by Kin-da-shon. Putting it into her hand he says: "There my child, it was a true young heart that sent it to you. . . ."

"What! father, has Kin-da-shon spoken to you, and about me?"

Tasheka admires the young man who has always been her friend, but the fire of passion has not yet stirred her, and she loves her father more. Still she is glad that Kin-da-shon sent her a present.

The old chief Kood-wit has met with an accident in the field and dies, and Yealh-neddy, his nephew, makes his election as successor sure with the widow, before the arrival of his cousin Kin-da-shon the other possible successor.

Yealh-neddy claims to marry both the widow and her daughter Kotch-kul-ah, who is near the end of the two years' imprisonment in the dark, imposed on girls between the age of puberty and marriage. Kotch-kul-ah regards Yealh-neddy as bad medicine, and she, too, loved Kin-da-shon. Her father had told the youth that he had stolen his heart, and Kin-da-shon had replied laughingly that he would keep the father's until he got Kotch-kul-ah's in exchange.

A part of the funeral ceremony was the sacrifice of some of the old chief's slaves. Among these was a woman who was bound and left on the beach to be drowned at night by the incoming tide, and Kotch-kul-ah, who looked with horror on a union with Yealh-neddy, resolved to liberate the slave woman and escape with her—a measure in which she was successful.

Kah-shah now made another trading journey south, his last, for his lungs were gone and his end nigh. Kin-da-shon, too, was of the party. Kah-shah's children accompanied him to Yealh-neddy's village, where the medicine-man's wife persuaded her not unwilling husband to treat for the gentle little Tasheka as his second wife. During the visit a portion of the roof of the house fell in, and one of the medicine-man's children was seriously injured. Tasheka nursed the little fellow, who clung so closely to her that Kah-shah saw no escape from the parents' entreaties to let Tasheka remain with them during his absence.

Kah-shah was brought home dead; Kin-da-shon received a very cold reception at the medicine-man's house, and seeing how matters stood, and that it was vain to press his own suit, he went to his home and endeavored to forget his disappointment in hunting.

Yealh-neddy had also been south with the trading party as chief. On the return journey he gambled away all his inheritance at cards, and, coming ashore, he recklessly staked himself against his losses, substituting the national game of sticks for cards. He lost, and his wife bought him back, making him first publicly renounce all title to her daughter Kotch-kul-ah. Kin-da-shon was present at the renunciation.

Kotch-kul-ah, looking out of the entrance to her cave one day, after six months of wild life, espied a cinnamon bear, rushing Kin-da-shon, within a few yards of her. Kin-da-shon threw down his musket and met the charge with his knife. Kotch-kul-ah screamed, so did her companion, and the wounded bear fled, but not before he had knocked Kin-da-shon insensible, and dislocated his shoulder.

Kotch-kul-ah nursed him back to health, he told her that Yealh-neddy had publicly thrown her away, and took her home to his family as his wife.

Kin-da-shon was a gentle and kind husband, and Kotch-kul-ah was happy for two or three years, when her husband went on another trading expedition and Yealh-neddy set about a diabolical revenge.

Tracking Kotch-kul-ah on a visit which she made to avoid him, and pretending not to know that she was within hearing, he discoursed with a fellow-plotter on Kin-da-shon's love for Tasheka, and his having to break it off and marry Kotch-kul-ah for shame's sake. Her cheeks burned with the tale he told of her, and for a moment her hand relaxed her hold of her child, which fell into the water. Yealh-neddy saved the child, but the shock to the mother's nervous system was such that she could hardly move. Yealh-neddy "made her strong" with firewater, and so thoroughly compromised her by exhibiting her drunk to Kin-da-shon on his return, that the poor, desperate, broken-hearted woman had no other course open to her than to flee to her father's house at Sitka. There she was not wanted, and sold herself to a white man, who, after a time, deserted her. After this she sank from bad to worse and became known as drunken Luce. Meantime the medicine-man died, and Kin-da-shon married his little Tasheka, and both became Christians. Kotch-kul-ah also died, and entrusted her child to the mission, in which he is growing up a bright, conspicuous young man.

A MILLBROOK ROMANCE; and Other Tales. By A. L. Donaldson. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 1893.

[These other Tales are six in number, entitled severally, "A Sound from the Past," "The Story of a Picture," "A Reverie," "A Pair of Gloves," "The Opal Ring," "A Simple Story." We append a sketch of the last named.]

IN the silent Bavarian woods where the unhappy Louis II. erected the most beautiful and poetic castles, he erected also a log-cabin known to the traveler as "Hunding's Hut" built according to the description given by Wagner in the "Walküre." After the king's retirement the old warden was retained by the State to show the hut to strangers. The warden had two children at home, "Sick Gottlieb" and "Little Rose," and another boy at sea. Sick Gottlieb pined for the sea, he believed its breezes would make him feel well and strong; and shortly before the king's retirement little Rose determined to appeal to him the next time he came. But the king never visited Hunding's Hut again. He was hopelessly insane. Little Rose, who knew nothing of this, finally determined to visit one of the castles which was not far off, and waylay the king. And so one afternoon she started, and plodded on for many weary miles when night overtook her. She still struggled on, but at length, overcome by fatigue and hunger, she sat down by the roadside to rest, and fell asleep.

Suddenly, afar off, somewhere in the undetermined outlines of the distance, a tiny light appeared. It drew nearer, and a few minutes later four milk-white horses mounted by postillions, and drawing a small carriage of strange design appeared in sight. It was lighted from within, and was only spacious enough for the comfortable accommodation of one person.

As this fairy-like conveyance reached the turn in the road where little Rose had fallen asleep, the horses shied, and a scream was heard. The king instantly gave orders to stop and inquire into the cause. He traveled at night to avoid being seen or molested by curious mortals, and the accident which had thrown one in his path considerably annoyed him. Suddenly his eyes, which had been vaguely beating the blackness around him, encountered a strangely beautiful vision, which unexpectedly emerged from the hollow darkness. He saw the reclining figure of a child, whose large blue eyes stared pleadingly into his, with a touching expression of bewilderment and fright. It was little Rose, completely dazzled by the bright light and the strangeness of her surroundings. She was awakened too abruptly to remember where she was or how she happened to be there. The incidents which followed were of so fairy-like a nature that she thought it all a dream. The king looked at her a minute in silence, and as he did so his features relaxed from their stern, annoyed expression into one of sympathetic kindness. Finding that Rose herself was too bewildered to speak, he asked the groom a few questions, and then ordered him to place the child in the carriage and drive on. There was not much room, but the king gently wrapped her in his cloak, and placing his arm around her, she was soon asleep again, with a king's breast for a pillow, and dreaming wordrous dreams.

Rose awoke amid strange scenes in the rooms of the custodian of the castle, but after she had breakfasted and was being taken to see the king, who had sent for her, she began to think that she was dreaming again.

The king received Rose most kindly, although he seemed a little embarrassed at first. The child's naturalness and simplicity, however, soon put the monarch at his ease. Before long she was sitting on his lap, looking into the great, wistful eyes, and telling her simple tale of love and devotion. To such wileless pleading the king would have given his kingdom!

Sick Gottlieb was soon removed to a village near Trieste, and enjoyed the change exceedingly, but it came too late to save his life.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Dec. 7.—History honors performance. The unthinking passion of the hour often gives higher place to promise. Never before, it is safe to say, has an outgoing and defeated President been able to show as grand a record of achievements, by wise legislation of the party he represents and by efficient and pure administration, as that which President Harrison submits to the sober judgment of the people and the passionless verdict of history. The President's array of facts is strangely impressive. Under the party which now goes out of power the wealth of the country has increased from \$16,159,000,000 to \$62,610,000,000. In ten years the manufacturing product in seventy-five cities has increased from \$2,711,000,000 to \$4,860,000,000, the number of employes from 1,301,388 to 2,251,134, and the yearly wages per hand 41.71 per cent., from \$386 to \$547. During two years under the last tariff 345 new manufacturing plants and 108 extensions have given employment to 37,285 more hands. In six months of this year 135 new factories have been built. Cotton spindles have increased 4.5 per cent., and consumption of cotton 7.8 per cent. in one year. In tinplate manufacture, iron manufacture, wages of labor in New York, savings-bank deposits, bank clearings, exports of food products, the increase justifies the claim that such progress has never been seen in any other country. With dignity the President affirms that the Protective policy has been a mighty instrument in securing this progress. He had hoped it would be sustained, "to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet," and "to preserve that loyalty and sense of interest in the Government which are essential to good citizenship in peace, and which will bring the stalwart throng, as in 1861, to the defense of the flag when it is assailed." But this policy is to be set aside; "no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman," for it would be "offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people." The President calmly urges that advocates of Protection can well afford to have their fears disappointed. "If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion, and crowd our warehouses with foreign-made goods, and at the same time keep our own mills busy, the authors and promoters of it will be entitled to the highest praise." But this pregnant remark follows: "The society of the unemployed, now holding its frequent and threatening parades in the streets of foreign cities, should not be allowed to acquire an American domicile."

New York Morning Advertiser (Rep.), Dec. 7.—No more able, dignified, and impressive state paper ever issued from the Executive Mansion than President Harrison's last Message. Characterized by that clearness and force of style which have made all of his public utterances inimitable models in their way, the perfection of which few men may hope to equal, the document is direct and practical to a degree that is marvelous. Accepting the recent overwhelming defeat with imperturbable aplomb, the President discusses public affairs with an interest at once unaffected and undiminished. No stronger, terser statement could be made of the tariff situation than is given in Mr. Harrison's masterly

summing up of voluminous details in a few telling paragraphs. His sentences are mines in which the faithful student may gain more than in pages of the wearisome platitudes usual in this discussion. The Republicans can well afford to rest on this presentation of the issue. Without offensive reflections the President points out the difficulties that the Democracy has conjured up for itself by its wild, reckless race for power. The bill presented by the piper since the dance is over is enough to dismay a party with ability, let alone one entirely destitute of assets in the way of honest coin. The President wisely urges Republicans to let the opposition wrestle with their complications unaided by those who have been by fraudulent representation retired from the administration of affairs. All of his recommendations the President brings an ardent and patriotic desire for the welfare of our common country and all our people.

New York Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.), Dec. 6.—The Constitution provides that the President "shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Custom has made it the rule for him to submit such information and recommendations in a long annual message which is sent to Congress at the beginning of its yearly session. Mr. Harrison is thus not only following custom, but is also obeying the Constitution in transmitting the message which is made public to-day. He is not merely within his right, but is discharging his duty. At the same time it would be difficult to imagine anything more malapropos than a message of advice sent to an expiring Congress, weeks after a Presidential election, by a President who, in that election, sought another term and was rejected by an overwhelming majority. The theory of recommendations to Congress by the Executive is based upon the fact that he was chosen to discharge this among other duties for four years. But when he has gone on year after year making his recommendations, and then has submitted to the people the question whether they approve these policies, to find that they condemn him and his policies in the most emphatic manner, it is the very height of absurdity that our system of Congressional meetings and Executive inaugurations should leave this rejected candidate to address another message to an old Congress whose successor has already been elected.

New York Times (Ind.-Dem.), Dec. 7.—The farewell annual message of Mr. Harrison is an unexpectedly entertaining document. Those who had looked forward to a mere dry, businesslike statement of the condition of public affairs, with such recommendations as seemed sufficiently urgent, will be agreeably disappointed. No reader weary with the serious discussion of national politics and policies should fail to study this message. It will afford him material for many intervals of real amusement in analyzing its amazing statements and tracing the grotesque behavior of the Executive mind dealing with great questions from the point of view of the author's own mortifying failures. In a general way the message may be described as a scolding lecture to the American people for having refused to reflect Mr. Harrison, and a ludicrously solemn warning to them of the dire risks they have thereby incurred.

New York Sun (Dem.), Dec. 7.—President Harrison's message presents nothing of extraordinary interest or importance. The statement of the business of the year is quite colorless. The recommendations are few, and, as might be expected, of no great consequence. The usual summary of the Treasury figures throws very little light on the actual state of the Government's finances. It does not remove the necessity of a prompt and specific reply from Secretary Foster to Mr. Dockery's searching resolutions of inquiry. Concerning foreign relations, the President has practically

nothing new to communicate. He distributes compliments among the gentlemen who have been associated with him in a very respectable, and on the whole a highly creditable Administration. With the assistance of Porter's Census statistics he indites an elaborate eulogy or obituary of McKinleyism, and, with almost pathetic insistence, he repeats for the last time his celebrated recommendation that the Force Bill question be submitted to a non-partisan commission. It has already been submitted to such a commission, consisting of the whole country, and has been settled once and forever.

New York World (Dem.), Dec. 7.—It is to be regretted that he sees in the fact reported by him that the expenditure for pensions will next year reach the appalling sum of \$188,000,000 no occasion for any recommendation as to the need of a revision and purging of the pension list. He assumes, with the hardihood of a claim agent or a professional vote-buyer, that this vast sum, representing nearly half of the national revenues, is required and is used in "the care of the disabled soldiers of the war." No man knows better than President Harrison that not one-half of this amount is paid to "disabled soldiers." And it is to his discredit that he should be willing to go out of office without one word of warning as to the peril to the Treasury and the debasement of the pension list involved in this enormous expenditure. President Harrison's last message explains and justifies his overwhelming defeat as a candidate for reelection.

New York Herald (Ind.), Dec. 7.—Mr. Harrison hardly does justice to the aims and purposes of the people who have asked him to give way to what they believe to be a better national policy. The theory of Protection had a full generation in which to show what it can do. At the end of that time the merchants and artisans deliberately declared that the results did not equal their expectations, and that the promises made by the Protection leaders failed of fulfillment. There was no other issue of any serious importance in the campaign. The voters gave themselves to a consideration of this question: "Now that you see what Protection can do, and what it cannot do, are you satisfied with it and will you have it continued?" That question was debated long and exhaustively, and on the first Tuesday of November it was put in the convention of the whole people. It was overwhelmingly decided against President Harrison and against his party. And it was thus decided, not for any reasons personal to the President, but because the great bulk of the nation believe that a lower tariff will give them more business, a larger market, more steady work, and better wages. We are a work-a-day community from Atlantic to Pacific, and we want all that our circumstances, our enviable position, and the peculiarity of our institutions are capable of affording us. If we can get on in spite of a high tariff, cannot we get on better without it? That was the backbone of the contention, and as the judgment of the people is final in this matter, the one party stepped to the rear and the other party came to the front. We seek prosperity and we seek all the prosperity within reach. We are all alike in that matter and there is no division of opinion on the subject. Give us mills that will turn all the year round; give us a market that will accept all we can produce; give us living wages and steady employment. These are our one ambition and we care more for them than for party organization. Therefore, if the majority believe that a radical revision of the McKinley Bill will give us these things, then let that bill be revised. That is the whole story and all there is to it.

New York Journal of Commerce (Ind.), Dec. 7.—There will be among the best friends of the President some disappointment in both the matter and tone of his annual message. We have always spoken in the highest terms of his state papers and his public addresses, for in both he has shown great tact and uncom-

mon natural ability. Some allowance must be made for the effect on his mind of the political revolution that led to his defeat, and still more perhaps for the domestic cares and sorrows amid which this document was prepared; but there is wanting in it throughout, as it seems to us, the ring of a true manly spirit. We regret this all the more, as the President had an opportunity in this last of his yearly addresses to Congress to show how superior a great man can be to the stings of adverse fortune.

Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.), Dec. 6.—

It is a document that will be memorable as a record of the national progress for a generation. It is a chapter of history, establishing that the conditions of the country have been such that the people have prospered; that the policy, laws, and administration of those in possession of the Government since it was in the hands of those to whom, after a lapse of thirty-two years, it has been restored, have not, at least, been inconsistent with the most marvelous material developments in the records of the toil and thrift of men.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), Dec. 6.—Asked a young attorney of the great Martin Grover: "What can a lawyer do when the very last appeal in his case has been decided against him?" "He can go down to the tavern and swear at the court," replied the epigrammatic Judge. President Harrison begins his message with an almost passionate outburst against the American people for voting out the Republican party. As the party was defeated, the outburst is not in good temper. As he was its candidate, the outburst hardly seems in good taste. It is a rhetorical form of "swearing at the court," the American people in this instance being the court. The argument is belated, irrelevant, and unskillful. It was better put by those who earlier advanced it. It was adequately replied to by the Democratic press and speakers. It was overwhelmingly cast out by the voters of the States. Its embalmment in the last message of the last Republican President gives to it the undeserved honor of national sepulture. Nevertheless, the philosophy which the defeated do not possess should not restrain the magnanimity which the victorious can exhibit. The President's mistake of judgment, misconception of facts, and misplaced protrusion of rejected sophisms should excite only regret, not animosity.

Brooklyn Citizen (Dem.), Dec. 6.—In his message President Harrison is at no pains to conceal his profound displeasure with the people of the United States for the verdict rendered by them at the polls a few weeks ago. He does not go quite to the extremity of saying in so many words that they are incapable of deciding what is best for themselves, but that this is his opinion is made clear enough by his elaborate attempt to prove that they never were so well off as under the high tariff policy, and are never likely to know so great a degree of prosperity under the rule of the Democrats to whom they have intrusted the management of their affairs. His discussion of the tariff question has all the qualities of a stump speech, and none of the qualities that should mark a President's address to a coördinate branch of the Government. All sorts of irresponsible persons, the notorious Mr. Peck, of this State, included, are drawn upon for evidence that the McKinley Bill, which the people repudiated in 1890 and again at the recent election, was a measure wise and beneficent beyond all that had ever before been accomplished by the Federal authority for the stimulation of trade and the more liberal compensation of labor. The performance is ludicrous.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), Dec. 7.—The spirit and attitude of the President are altogether just. His work is substantially finished. His Administration now passes into history. It is not the immediate expression, but the historic judgment, with which he is concerned. On the record which he has presented with so much power, and which will remain as the ultimate criterion, history will say that, though

the people for some inscrutable reason rejected his party, yet his Administration was the crowning period in the greatest development of the Republic. That will be his final and complete justification. On that record he can afford to rest and await the future. Though he enters into no reasoning his simple statement of propositions is put so skillfully and so irresistibly that it is one of the most powerful arguments for Protection which has been made. The dexterous manner in which the President exposes the sophistries of the Free Traders under the guise of stating the promised results of their policy is a model of neat and caustic logic. The whole treatment of the subject furnishes another illustration of his extraordinary intellectual force and unequalled power of statement. As to what shall be done the President recommends that the whole question of tariff revision be left to the new Congress. He has no sympathy with the idea that the present Senate shall aid in pulling any of the Democratic chestnuts out of the fire, and in this he is entirely right.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Ind.-Rep.), Dec. 6.—This attitude of the retiring President will greatly please the organs of McKinlevism, but it will at the same time go a long way towards completing the divorcement of a very large, powerful, and growing element in the Republican party, which these many years has earnestly hoped without realization that tariff reform would come through the organization with which they have been in general and active sympathy. Mr. Harrison, in this message, climbs up onto the McKinley platform, folds his arms, and frowns upon those who have so patiently and so persistently urged that the party of Protection should not permit itself in any wise to be justly assailed as the party of monopoly. He regarded the signing of the McKinley Bill, with all its gross imperfections and injustices, as the greatest act of his Administration, and he plainly looks upon the action of the American people as unwise, unjust, and perilous. He has given plain notice to those who believe in a readjustment of the customs laws in such a way as will in their view more greatly promote the public interests, that in his opinion they have committed a monumental mistake, and that they need look for no sympathy, much less support, from him in the direction desired. What effect this will have upon the Republican party in the immediate future cannot now be foreseen. Only one thing is clear; when Mr. Harrison says, in his concluding words, "retrogression would be a crime," he means that there must be no surrender of McKinlevism. He has no faith in the industrial future of the country on any other line than that laid down in the extraordinary economic measure of 1890. He has appealed to history, and the answer will be recorded in due time.

Philadelphia Times (Dem.), Dec. 7.—It was hoped that the President would at least give the country some accurate information about the condition of the public Treasury, but his statement is as cloudy as his apology is flippant. By some kind of estimates, of which the details are not given, he figures a surplus of two millions for the current fiscal year, a ludicrously close margin, with a balance of twenty millions, counting in reserves, redemption funds, small change, and everything in sight. This apparently provides for no payments to the sinking fund and counts all unexpended appropriations as assets, though this fact is not clearly stated. For the coming year the estimate is quite as vague, the whole subject being disposed of incidentally, as it were, with an implied, "What are you going to do about it?" In short, the dominant tone of the message is one of petulant defiance, such as can be recalled in no previous public document of its class. It was not necessary for Mr. Harrison to abandon his opinions because they have been condemned by the country, but he ought to have remembered that he is still the President of the United States, charged with official

responsibilities which he cannot dismiss like a child that "won't play" because he cannot direct the game. While a great bulk of the message is mere perfunctory routine that is carefully and well done, its essential features, which deal with the leading questions of the day, are either carelessly inadequate or narrowly partisan and unworthy, and can serve no other useful purpose than to strengthen the general acquiescence in the wisdom of the recent popular choice for President.

CONGRESS.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), Dec. 5.—The two parties have no reason to be prodigiously satisfied with the outlook on the short session. The Republicans hold power in the Senate—with the consciousness that the people have voted them out of power in the next one. The present House is Democratic, but it was organized on the theory that Grover Cleveland would not be renominated and for the purpose of effecting that theory into fact, Grover Cleveland is President-elect. The nation has set its decree against the party in vanishing control of the Senate. The Democracy has brought to naught the plans on which the House was officered and committed. In the circumstances results largely helpful to either party should not confidently be expected.

New York Times (Ind.-Dem.), Dec. 5.—The second session of the 52d Congress begins to-day, and must close by limitation on the 3d of March next. Only three months, less the time usually allowed for the holiday recess, will, therefore, be available for business. In that time it will not be easy to do anything more than the ordinary and necessary business of appropriations. Yet there are several matters that will necessarily claim attention, and as to which something may be done—as to some of which something must be done even in the little time allowed. The most pressing thing that will come up is, undoubtedly, the condition of the Treasury. We do not know whether the official reports will declare the certainty of a deficiency in the fiscal year 1893-4, for which this session will have to provide, but they will doubtless disclose facts from which that certainty will be apparent. This situation can hardly be met at this session by any radical changes in the tax laws, and it is not likely that any will be proposed by the Democratic majority of the House. It is possible, but not probable, that the Senate may pass the free-wool bill sent to it by the House at the last session. Its effect upon the revenue is not certain. What this session of Congress can do, however, is to make provision for a careful revision of the pension list, with a view to purging it of names wrongfully placed upon it, and the first step in that direction would be the publication of the list in every district. The result of this revision cannot, however, be immediately felt. Another measure that will be urged on the present session is the repeal of the silver-purchase clauses of the act of 1890. This is demanded by the conservative sentiment of the whole country, and the Democratic party is pledged to it. Some delay in this matter, however, will be made almost inevitable by the fact that the Brussels Conference is in session. The Senate, at least, will be likely to be rather careful not to place the Government at an obvious disadvantage in any negotiations springing from this Conference by action that would be regarded as prejudging the question under discussion. Whatever may safely be assumed as to the outcome of the Conference, there is a certain deference due to the dignity of the Executive which has engaged in the negotiation by the authority of Congress.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Dec. 6.—The machinery by which a great nation governs itself ought never to deserve the name of "the annual nuisance." But the Congress which began its second session yesterday is one of the sort which the public has reason to dread. Its House is Democratic. The majority in that body is the largest ever known, and its

members were elected in the crazy campaign of 1890, when stupid ignorance and shameless lying kissed each other. The product of that remarkable union is a House which has proved foolish, incompetent, and unscrupulous almost beyond comparison, and yet there can be no legislation this winter without that body. How much mischief it may make it necessary for the Senate to stop, even at the risk of serious embarrassment, no man can tell.

Boston Journal (Rep.), Dec. 5.—Certain suggestions have been made that inasmuch as the Republican party was defeated in the national election the Republican Senators ought to "bow to the popular will" and join the Democratic House in passing the various "pin-sticking" tariff propositions. But such suggestions have been neither given nor taken seriously. The Republican Senators would not be Republicans if they permitted themselves to be dismayed by defeat. They will stand as solidly as a rock for the American system of Protection, and if the old slaveholders' notion of a tariff for revenue only, which was overwhelmingly repudiated by the emancipated North in the year of Lincoln's election, is to be revived and foisted again upon the country, they will compel the Democrats to take all the responsibility for it. When Congress adjourned last summer without passing a free coinage bill the Southern leaders, Mr. Mills and Mr. Breckenridge among them, intimated that it would be taken care of early in the second session, and more than half of the Democrats who voted against the Bland Bill were known to be actuated by prudential motives rather than by any definite devotion to honest money. It is not at all impossible, therefore, that the free silver battle may be fought out again this winter, with very different results in the House of Representatives—unless, indeed, the Southern members have become persuaded that the State bank scheme is "just as good." On general matters of routine legislation—the department appropriation bills, etc.—we shall probably have a repetition of the hypocrisy and imbecility which made the Democratic House last session a disgrace to our system of popular government.

Boston Transcript (Ind.-Rep.), Dec. 5.—Outside of Washington, a very general opinion prevails that no factious opposition should be made to reasonable modifications of the McKinley tariff, although legislation in that direction, even to the contracted extent of increasing the list of free raw materials, is not expected. Should the Brussels Conference eventuate in definite action of some sort, that will render necessary action by Congress on the subject. Something will have to be done, in all probability, temporarily to provide for deficiencies in the pension appropriations. It is said that Commissioner Raum is to be put under fire again. There is always more or less stir caused by the going out of one Administration and the incoming of another, and that, with the changes supposed to be impending in policy as well as personnel, will make the national capital a decidedly lively place this winter. It is the theory of our Republican institutions that the public will must be respected. If it is, the present Congress will enlarge the list of free raw materials.

Lewiston Journal (Rep.), Dec. 3.—Whether the approaching short session of Congress shall be a quiet one, devoid of political discussions, depends largely upon the Democrats. The Republicans have no occasion to inaugurate criticisms or make promises; it is the Democratic party which is in the promise business, and will soon be open to criticism. If the Democratic leaders choose to renew their criticisms of last session, or to indulge in platitudes over what is to be done, they will find some lively rejoinders from Republican leaders.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

New York Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.), Dec. 5.—The Maritime Canal Company was incor-

porated by act of Congress dated Feb. 20, 1889. It is flanked by the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, which was incorporated under the laws of Colorado on the 7th of June, 1887. Both companies have the same, or substantially the same, Board of Directors, and both have power to issue stock and bonds without limit. The last report of the Maritime Canal Company to the Secretary of the Interior, dated Dec. 7, 1891, says that 10,145 shares of stock have been subscribed for at par, and the cash, \$1,014,500, paid into the treasury, also that there has been paid out for work on the canal and for expenses of administration \$799,555 in cash and \$2,500,000 in full-paid shares of the capital stock of the company, and that it is obligated for \$6,000,000 of its first-mortgage bonds. It has also, the report says, issued \$18,000,000 of its capital stock in payment for concessionary rights, privileges, franchises, and other property. The \$6,000,000 of bonds were issued to the Colorado corporation, the Construction Company. At the time when this report was made, one mile of the canal had been excavated to a depth of seventeen feet, a railroad eleven miles in length had been constructed, a jetty to protect the harbor on the Atlantic side had been extended 1,000 feet, and twenty miles of the line of the canal had been cleared of timber and undergrowth. Some other detail work had been done, and a good deal of dredging machinery had been bought and delivered on the ground. The final location of the route had been completed. Some time during the present year the Maritime Canal Company delivered to the Construction Company \$5,000,000 of its bonds, and the latter deposited them with the Manhattan Trust Company as security for an issue of its own collateral trust to the same amount. Some of the latter bonds were sold in California and Oregon, but they were not, we believe, put on the Eastern market. This is all that is known to the public up to the present time. There will be another report made to the Secretary in a few days, and probably a few days later we shall hear of a bill for a Government endorsement of the bonds of the company. This bill should be closely scrutinized, but there is no reason to suppose that Congress will be too prodigal of its favors to private persons, whether they be canal-diggers or tinplate men or pearl-button manufacturers.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), Dec. 3.—The Nicaragua Canal Convention passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED, 1. That it is the paramount duty of this Government to aid in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. 2. That this Convention respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to take such steps and give such financial aid as will insure the speedy completion of said canal at the minimum cost thereof, taking proper security for any credit pledged or money advanced for this purpose, and retaining such control and supervision of the same as will insure the peaceful use of this great enterprise to the commerce of the world, and at the lowest possible rates.

A bill embodying the principles set forth in the resolution already is pending. It was introduced by Senator Morgan of Alabama and reported by Senator Sherman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The leading provisions of this bill will satisfy the requests made in the resolution. It provides that capital stock may be issued to the amount of \$100,000,000, which shall be guaranteed by the United States, the bonds to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. Seventy million dollars' worth of these shares will be held as security for any obligations the Government may assume under its guaranty, and the Secretary of the Treasury will have the privilege of voting on the stock. The Government, it will be seen, assumes no risks. It will be amply secured. It will have control. The bill ought to be passed at once. Both parties have demanded it. If there be any virtue in platforms, nine-tenths of the people of the United States voted in favor of the canal on the 8th ult. The President in his forthcoming message, it is stated, will urge the necessity of completing the canal. Should the Democrats

control the Senate. Mr. Morgan will be Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and thus will be in a still more advantageous position for helping the bill. Every consideration of commercial and financial necessity, as well as every consideration of patriotism and national pride, calls for the completion of this work by the people of the United States, and its subsequent control by their Government. Such an outcome would be an emphatic declaration of the Monroe doctrine, and would be tantamount to a vigorous announcement on the part of the Government that it will not tolerate any foreign influence on American soil or any effort on the part of France, England, or any other power to interfere with the extension of our trade relations with Central and South America.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), Dec. 2.—When men begin by concealing their designs or practicing deception in regard to them nobody can tell where they will end or when they will stop practicing deception. At first no Government aid was wanted. Now all that is asked is a guarantee of interest on \$100,000,000. What next? How much confidence can be placed in the assurances of Miller and his associates that \$100,000,000 will more than suffice to complete the work? No intelligent man doubts that if the proposed canal, capable of passing the largest ocean steamers, can be made for \$100,000,000, or even for \$150,000,000, it will be a work of the greatest value, commercially and otherwise. There can be no serious doubt that it will be of even greater value than the Suez Canal. But in view of the uncandid course of Mr. Miller and his associates Congress would do well to proceed with great caution. It should provide for a thorough examination of the route by competent Government engineers and a careful estimate both of first cost and the cost of maintenance, and act only upon the information so obtained. It should also provide for as complete a check as possible upon all the expenditures, all the financing, and all the active operations of the Construction Company. It should not commit itself to the financial support of anything resembling the Panama sink-hole and swindle.

Chicago Evening Journal (Rep.), Dec. 2.—The one practical question is, How far shall our Government aid the work? It has been proposed that the Government shall guarantee the bonds of the Company now having the enterprise in hand, upon proper security therefor. This is certain: the great improvement should be prosecuted to the earliest possible completion, and the Government should have control of it, both for commercial and international reasons, and its aid should not be in the form of an absolute donation.

The Colonies and India (London), Nov. 26.—The directors of the Nicaragua Canal Company have been urgently pressing upon the United States Government the propriety of issuing national bonds to the value of \$100,000,000, to provide the capital necessary for carrying out this project. There appears to be a general feeling on this side of the water that the Nicaragua project will go the way of the Panama concern.

THE SUSPENSION AND THE RESTORATION OF G. W. S.—Within a week after Whitelaw Reid was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, the noted correspondent of the *Tribune*, George W. Smalley, was requested to stop sending his letters until after election, as Mr. Smalley's views on the Roman-Irish controversy would drive away many Irish votes from the Republican party,—he being the most enlightened and outspoken against Rome-rule for Ireland of all American correspondents abroad. We can imagine Mr. Smalley's exuberant glee over Reid's defeat. But he is "on deck" again, and his letters reappear in the *Tribune*.—*British American Citizen (Boston).*

FOREIGN MATTERS.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Toronto Week (Ind.), Dec. 2.—It is no undue disparagement of the other members of the late Cabinet to say that it contained no man whose calibre and record could have for a moment suggested the passing by Sir John Thompson in the search for the fittest man for the Premiership. Nor is there any other Conservative in public life, not of Cabinet rank, whose proved capacity for leadership and statesmanship could have warranted His Excellency, the Governor-General, in summoning him in preference to Sir John. There was, in fact, scarcely an alternative, provided the Minister of Justice were willing to undertake the responsibility. While we say this, which to all who understand the situation is so obvious as to be mere commonplace, it by no means follows that we are confident that Sir John Thompson's Premiership will prove either a success from the party point of view, or a blessing to the country. That remains to be seen. As we have pointed out in another paragraph, the situation, notwithstanding the great party majority, is not devoid of elements of serious difficulty and danger. The Manitoba question involves issues fraught with the gravest possibilities. Sir John's influence with his co-religionists may prove to be the very thing necessary to the continuance of peace and harmony, should the final decision be against their contention. On the other hand, the very fact that he is of the faith of the Manitoba minority, who are now striving so strenuously for the interference of the Federal authority in their behalf, would be fruitful of suspicion and distrust should the decision be in favor of the contention of that minority. Again, Sir John Thompson is understood to be a strong Protectionist. Will he have the sagacity to forestall the anti-Protection reaction which is sure to come in Canada, as in the United States, if, indeed, it has not already set in? Then there is the burning question of the exodus and the growing political discontent, which no patriotic Government can afford much longer to ignore. What will be the new Premier's attitude towards all these movements? Perhaps he may have come to the throne for such a time as this. But that, as we have said, is the thing to be proved.

Ottawa Free Press (Lib.), Dec. 2.—Discussing the causes of the growth of sentiment in western Ontario in favor of political union, the *Evening Journal* intimates that the natural love of Canadians for their native land has been destroyed by gerrymanders, bribery of constituencies, Franchise Act embarrassments, and "such recent occurrences as the vile fraud which deprived Mr. Hyman of his seat in Parliament for London—a political crime assisted by a Conservative Judge—and by the emasculation of the Edgar charges." And let it be borne in mind that to all these outrages against the honor of Canada Sir John Thompson, the new Tory leader—the would-be-considered apostle of political purity—was a party. He it was who assisted Mr. Carling and Judge Elliot to steal Mr. Hyman's seat—committing what the *Journal* calls a political crime. He also helped Mr. Baird to steal Mr. King's seat, though one of his present colleagues, Mr. Patterson, denounced the steal as a gross outrage and voted against it. It was Sir John Thompson who whitewashed Messrs. Cochrane, Haggart, Langevin, and Caron. He likewise promised to whitewash Mr. Rykert, but fumbled when the time came for carrying out his contract. That Mr. Rykert has clearly proved. And yet there are people who affect to believe that this Pecksniff is going to clean out the Augean stable of Dominion politics.

FREER TRADE.

London (Ont.) Advertiser (Lib.), Dec. 2.—We can understand the attack on those who

favor annexation, and on those who believe in political union, but why a man should be denounced as a traitor and disloyal because he believes in freedom to trade—freedom to buy and to sell as he deems wise—freedom to make the most of his honest earnings—is something that is past our comprehension. The idea of a man being disloyal to his country because he entertains the trade views held by every leading British statesman of the past forty years! No true Canadian or loyal British subject will be so foolish as to brand a believer in trade freedom a traitor either to Canada or to British institutions. The branding, if any is done, will be by the agents or the beneficiaries of the combines, who may be expected to raise false issues and to misrepresent their opponents as the easiest way to becloud the true issue. The cry of "traitor" against tax reformers, however, is now laughed at by all sensible men.

Winnipeg Tribune (Lib.), Nov. 28.—It seems strange that any man of sense should fail to see that the impending changes in the fiscal laws of the United States will absolutely necessitate a change in our own. The Liberals, who have always been opposed to the present system, have grasped that fact, and they now appeal to the country on a platform that is in accord with the dictates of common sense, of justice to the great consuming classes, and of a proper appreciation of the changed condition of affairs on this continent that is fast approaching. At the same time the Hon. T. M. Daly is, with singular fatuity, assuring the people of Winnipeg that the future of the country depends upon the maintenance of the National Policy! Mr. Daly is a Cabinet Minister and knows the policy of the Government, and if the Government chooses to cling to a discredited policy it is free to do so. But we believe that the majority of the electors have made up their minds that they have been robbed enough by our present tariff. The campaign of education will now begin in dead earnest. The more light that is shed upon the operations and effects of our thieving tariff the more decisive will be the certain victory of tariff reform.

Ottawa Citizen (Conserv.), Dec. 3.—Says the *London Times*: "Everybody vaguely knows that Canada is prosperous; that her name stands well in the money market; that it grows enormous quantities of corn; that its trade is large; and that its railway system and its system of water communication is of wonderful extent; but this knowledge is not always made precise by statistics. If Canada had not borrowed, she must have remained a poor and backward State. She would never have been able to boast, as she now does, that she is within a short distance of completing the most magnificent line of water communication in the world, and that she has doubled her railway mileage in ten years." We have now got over the period of vast expenditure, necessitated by our exceptional position—expenditures justified by the fact that if we had not entered upon them with boldness and faith, we should have lost our dwarfed and insignificant fragment of a people on the north shore of the St. Lawrence and of the Great Lakes, whose absorption into the States was only a question of a short time. We have a firm and patriotic Government, a judicious administration of all the departments of national life and activity, and an economical supervision of our finances. Under these circumstances we have a right to look forward with satisfaction and hope to the immediate future of the country and to our prospect of being fully equal to all our undertakings, and able to hold our own notwithstanding the responsibility of our position, and the difficulties placed in our way by hostile legislation across the line designed to obstruct the progress and prosperity of this part of the Empire.

ANNEXATION.

Montreal Patrie (French), Dec. 2.—The result of the annexationist meeting at Sohmer Park has made the question of the future of Canada

more than ever a burning one. Coming on the heels of the important decision arrived at by the Reformers of South Norfolk, the fine triumph achieved on Monday evening by the defenders of the evolution policy has caused the ultra-loyalists to open their mouths and cease from the mute condition in which they have seen fit for a long time to confine themselves. In the impossibility of denying the existence of a strong current of opinion in Canada in favor of separating our country from Great Britain, the ultra-loyal journals endeavor to belittle the importance of that current and torture their imagination to explain a movement which so far they have pretended to consider a chimera. The greater part of them console themselves by saying that meetings of this kind cannot represent public opinion, and that a vote officially taken by the Government authorities would give a very different result. We consider ourselves to be the interpreter of the sentiments of all those who believe in the utility, nay the necessity, of a change of Government, when we declare, without mental reservation, that we do not fear in the least an appeal to the people, and that we shall see with satisfaction and confidence the Government test popular opinion as to this grave question. Let the admirers of the present régime use their influence with the Government to prove, if they can, that their pretensions are well-founded. They will find us ready to give them, in the presence of the electorate, a crushing defeat. The *Globe* of Toronto sees a sign of the times in the annexationist declaration of the Liberals of South Norfolk. It thinks that the unsoundness of our fiscal policy is the first cause of public unrest, and it believes that the agitation will disappear as soon as the reign of injustice, of corruption, and of restriction shall have ended. The *Empire*, on its side, pretends that the declaration for annexation is the work of some Liberals indoctrinated by reading the *Globe* and the speeches of their leaders. In answer, the *Globe* justly points out that several of the principal leaders of the annexation movement are well-known Conservatives, as for example, Mr. Sol White, who, the other day, was considered sufficiently conservative to preside at a banquet given in honor of a Federal Minister. The annexationists are recruited from both parties, and it is that which proves the serious nature of the movement which a simple change of policy would probably be powerless to arrest. The *Citizen* of Ottawa also assumes to attach very little importance to the annexation movement. Does the *Citizen* forget, or does it feign to forget, that the Chamber of Commerce of Toronto has busied itself with the question of annexation, and has even, if our memory is not at fault, pronounced in favor of a continental political union, to the great scandal of the *World*, which has threatened the Unionists with putting its janizaries at their heels? Where the *Citizen* is right, however, is in saying that there will always be people ready to believe that it would be better for us to join fortunes with the great neighboring people. That nation of active and enterprising men, possessing unlimited resources, industrial, agricultural, and commercial, can never fail, as our esteemed contemporary has justly said, to exercise a powerful influence over the imagination of a certain class of our population.

Montreal Minerve (French), Dec. 1.—Let us annex ourselves to the United States, say certain Liberal journals. Let us open to the people of that country all our large markets, answer other organs of the same school. All base their theories on the pretended misfortunes of our agricultural class, who, according to the journals to which I have alluded, would enjoy prosperity without limit if our farmers were placed in the same organism with their neighbors, either by annexation or by unlimited reciprocity. And yet the lot of the farmer in the United States is anything but enviable. A Montreal correspondent of the *Empire* concludes, as the result of a recent journey through Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and

New York, that in general the farmers there are "very poor and entirely discouraged." An American writer, Mr. Maitland, in a late number of the *Nineteenth Century*, declares that the farmers of the United States have to run in debt to live. "In every State of the Union," he says, "mortgages on farms increase with surprising rapidity." The *New York World*, basing its statements on the figures of the last Census, gives a table which shows that there has been an increase of \$260,000,000 in mortgages on farm lands during the last nine years. The statisticians estimate the private debts secured by landed property in all parts of the United States at \$6,000,000,000. After that, is it surprising that the American farmer emigrates to Canada, and that the Canadian farmer, disdaining Liberal counsels, refuses to change his lot for that of his unfortunate neighbor?

New York Sun (Dem.), Dec. 4.—It must not be supposed that the advocates of continental union are exclusively recruited from the old Liberal party. An increasing fraction of them consists of men who have habitually voted for Conservative candidates, but who cannot shut their eyes to the consequences of Canada's commercial and political separation from the United States. In the exodus of young men from the Dominion, which has attained tremendous proportions, in the portentous increase of their public debt, which is nearly four times larger per head than that of the United States, and in the prostration of their trade resulting from the loss of the natural market for their surplus products, they recognize arguments for annexation which entirely outweigh any traditional sentiment of loyalty to the British Crown.

Brooklyn Citizen (Dem.), Dec. 3.—Are Canada and the United States one in sentiment, and can they become one in national feelings? No patriotic American would consent to have this country become a portion of France, Spain, or Germany, no matter what advantages might accrue. Should not every Canadian feel the same in respect to annexation with the United States? This is the real question. The United States does not wish to purchase subjects. If Canada desire to join us, this country will undoubtedly be willing to assume her debt and to compensate England for the losses which the British Empire thereby entails, but it has no desire to purchase votes for annexation, either directly or indirectly. The Canadians who still feel loyal to Great Britain, but who sell themselves to this country for the sake of prosperity, are not wanted. In saying this we do not deny that annexation would be of great advantage to the United States. On the contrary, we practically admit its advantages when we say that the United States would be willing to incur considerable expense to obtain Canada. It would be a source of pride to us that our country extended to the Arctic Ocean, and was double, or nearly double its present size, even if this extra territory did contain very little cultivatable land. Moreover, we would obtain material advantages from Canada. It would be easier to regulate immigration and to collect tariffs, if our boundaries extended farther to the north. Canada's mineral wealth is considerable and would supply our furnaces and factories as well as her own if she were united to us. The separation of the two countries brings endless complications; fishery disputes and difficulty in regulating railroads, for example. Moreover, Canada separates us from Alaska, and perhaps this separation prevents the development of that territory. In short, union would benefit both Canada and the United States. The question is, are they sufficiently one to make union in the real sense of the word possible?

Brooklyn Times (Rep.), Dec. 5.—The demand for consolidation with the United States, so far as it exists in Canada, is an economic and not a political demand. It is not the appeal of citizens who have become convinced

that the American is better than the British system of government; it is only the cry of traders and farmers who have become convinced, by the stern logic of experience, that under present conditions there is more money for them in union with the United States than in the maintenance of the British connection. If we destroy the conditions that have given birth to this conviction, if we restore to the Canadians the same practical freedom of the American markets which they formerly enjoyed, there will be a speedy end of the annexation agitation in the Dominion. It is for our Democratic rulers to decide whether we want Canada on our own terms or not. The maintenance of the agricultural sections of the McKinley tariff is the essential condition.

Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), Dec. 2.—Annexation seems a very live issue in Canada at present. Why it should be is not exactly clear. Canada can't annex herself to the United States of her own motion, and up to date the United States has shown no disposition to extend her an invitation. It is extremely doubtful whether the United States would ever consent to take in our northern neighbor. It would certainly seem that there is very little to gain by such a course. To be sure, Canada has many things in common with the great republic south of the St. Lawrence. Her trade interests are, or more properly should be, with the United States; and would be but for our absurd tariff and navigation laws. Canada's railroad systems, too, are closely allied with those in the United States. But when this has been said about all the ground of common interest has been covered. On the other hand there are many reasons why governmental union would be undesirable. In the first place the new people would be practically unacquainted with our system of government. It would be impracticable to invest them at once with full citizenship of the United States, for they would be incapable of exercising that right properly. If the Canadians were to be naturalized in a lump it would demoralize American politics. The temptation to curry favor with such a large mass of voters by making all manner of concessions would be too great for most of our politicians to resist. When it is remembered that Canada can give the United States points in corrupt politics, and that partisanship there is divided very largely on race and religious lines, it will be at once seen that the danger from this source would be almost inestimable. Canada, too, is loaded down with land grant and railway subsidy legislation, which annexation would compel the United States to assume, and everybody knows that we have a surplus of that sort of obligations already. Another point of objection that cannot be overlooked is that England would not be at all likely to sit idly by while her only colonies in the new world were being transferred to another. While policy might command that she make no show of warlike opposition, common decency would dictate compensation to her for the loss of territory, the fixing of which would involve almost endless complications and inextricable confusion. The advantages to be derived from annexation would be so small in comparison with the disadvantages that it is extremely doubtful if a serious proposition looking to even the peaceable absorption of the Dominion would receive the respectful attention of Congress. The anti-annexationists of our neighboring country seem to have erected a straw man, from whose knocking down they expect to gain a partisan advantage.

San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.), Nov. 30.—Monday evening there was an immense gathering at Sohmer Park, in Montreal, the largest public place in the city, to hear a joint debate on the political future of Canada. There were over 8,000 people present, among whom were most of the leading politicians and professional and business men of the city. After the speaking was ended a vote was taken, with the following result: For independence, 1,614; annexation, 992; colonial system, 364; imperial

federation, 29. This may properly be regarded as a substantial expression of sentiment in favor of annexation, for besides the 992 who, in spite of the cry of treason, voted openly for annexation, it must be believed that among the 1,614 who voted for Canadian independence there were a great many who understood perfectly well that independence was the first step on the road to political union with the United States. Annexation is clearly only a question of time. If Canada were alive to her own interests it would be only a short time, but the word "treason" leaves a bad taste in the mouth, and not until the term is accurately defined and thereby explained away can we expect to see a general movement in favor of political union.

PANAMA.

London Engineering, Nov. 25.—Whatever faults may have been committed by M. de Lesseps—and they have undoubtedly been many and grave—there is no reason to believe that he is the richer for the unfortunate enterprise of which he was the moving spirit. In the general scramble which took place for a share of the plunder he bore no part, and probably the worst that can be alleged against him is that in the first instance he undertook a work for which he was totally incompetent, while in his later appeals he affected a sanguine feeling that the facts in his possession did not warrant. But although such offenses as these are often regarded leniently after the first burst of indignation has subsided, they become very grave when they lead to the utter squandering of £52,000,000 sterling. M. de Lesseps fixed his eye on the end he wished to attain, and took little heed to the means. He saw in imagination a traffic that would yield an enormous revenue, and as the expenses mounted up his estimate of the tolls to be obtained increased in a like proportion. His faith was unbounded, and seemed to infect all below him, or else surely the work would have been done on a different basis. Before the canal could be really commenced in good earnest it was absolutely necessary to provide for the fearful floods that rage over its site, and yet scarcely anything was done to mitigate these. The soft, greasy clays of the Culebra section wanted draining to enable the banks to stand firm, but this was neglected, and the main cut carried forward only to be filled again and again. The great anxiety seemed to be to get the canal so far excavated that the French nation should be morally pledged to its completion. When it was at length found that a level cut from sea to sea could not be made, the design was modified by the introduction of locks, and financial security was invoked by the parade of a contract with M. Eiffel, whose name carried great weight in France. The want of organization, however, was not confined to the engineering plans. The business affairs were in an equally deplorable state. Contracts were drawn and let in the loosest possible fashion, and without any definite estimates to base them on. So ignorant were the officials that some contracts were sublet, it was stated, several times, and at each stage a very considerable proportion of the whole fell to the shares of those who transferred their responsibilities in this easy fashion. In some sections a price per cubic metre was accepted to include the excavation of both soft ground and rock; the contractor then proceeded to get out the earth, claiming his payments each month, and when he had finished this he threw up the job, leaving the rock untouched, and paid his forfeit money, finding himself very much to the good. It was not for want of surveillance that such things were done, for there were 800 French engineers on the isthmus that wrote "chief" after their names, and who probably drew salaries in accordance. On all sides there was waste. Money was spent lavishly in influencing public opinion in favor of the project; work was done in the wrong order; it was done by inefficient means, and often done twice over.

Everything was sacrificed to effect. At each annual meeting there must be a large total of excavation to parade before the shareholders, and keep them content. M. de Lesseps read them the figures and repeated his assurances that in 1889 the canal would be complete, when every one of his 800 engineers must have known this to be impossible. It really seemed as if M. de Lesseps thought that the Panama Canal was like that at Suez, a matter of "extraction"—so much digging and dumping.

Dispatch from London, New York Times, Dec. 4.—The situation is undoubtedly in many respects the ugliest the republic has known, but there is no reason why the republic should not triumphantly emerge from the trial, and, in truth, all the stronger for its purification. To those, however, who are in the thick of the present imbroglio it may well seem as if the institutions of their country were once more in the revolutionary melting pot. The peril of the existing crisis, as was pointed out a week ago, is that the nation may come to believe that the powers vested in the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the Government have been designedly pooled to prevent the exposure and punishment of official corruption. If a conviction of that kind gets hold of people at large, there will be some very prompt and uncomfortable results. It is, unhappily, true that pretty nearly everything which has happened this week has tended to create such a conviction. Just enough has been disclosed to show that the Panama rottenness is even worse and more widespread than was at first suspected, and to excite an overwhelming popular demand for the whole truth. But here arises the difficulty that those public servants who honestly want to probe the iniquity to the bottom are split into two fiercely antagonistic divisions on the question how it ought to be done, and a great swarm of journalists, politicians, and lobbyists who dread an investigation are utilizing this split to stave it off altogether. This creates an ugly and angry muddle, in which evil motives are suspected on all sides and criminal imputations are scattered broadcast, and the timid bourgeoisie begin watching for the appearance of that sinister figure in France's history—the saviour of society.

ITALY'S BACKWARDNESS.

F. Marion Crawford in the New York Tribune, Dec. 4.—If there is any truth in the trite saying that variety is the spice of life—and there is much real truth in most trite sayings—the existence of a man who within a few months passes from the unvisited regions of Southern Italy to the pavement of New York must be very highly spiced indeed. It is hard to imagine a more complete and sudden contrast than that between the wilder parts of Calabria and the streets of the metropolis. The moral distance which separates Wall street—or 5th avenue—from a salt mine worked by Albanian peasants is undeniably greater than that which lies between the great city and the uninhabited wilderness. After all, we compare places more by their relative civilization than by the figures of their census. Few indeed, have not felt a thrill of enthusiasm in reading the history of Italian Unity—but few have not felt a chill of disappointment and regret in contemplating the present results of the great struggle for independence. I remember, when a little boy, that I was made to stand upon a chair and join in a cheer for President Lincoln and Victor Emmanuel just thirty-two years ago. And now within a few days I have walked grass-grown streets of roofless and windowless unfinished residence houses just by the walls of Rome, and I have traversed New York in all its length and breadth, and I have seen what thirty-two years have done. And to make the contrast wider, within a few months I have seen the wild, uncivilized Albanian of Calabria at work in his salt mine and driving goats among his jagged hills, and I have seen Calabrians by the hundred of the same generation of men and of the

same age in the precincts of Mulberry street, certainly more than half civilized and most evidently tending to well being and prosperity. Perhaps there is no particular moral to be drawn from the comparison of two brothers living in different places. Did you ever read "Zury, the Meanest Man in Spring County"? "I'm going to be a wholesale man," said Zury, aged about sixteen years—and he kept his word, with very good results. Ours is a wholesale country, but Italy—beautiful, passionate, patriotic, uncomfortable Italy—believes in retail.

THE DRINK QUESTION.

IS THERE TO BE ANOTHER WHISKEY RING?

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), Dec. 3.—A heavier tax on whiskey would be advisable, if it could be collected; but there's the rub. The fact that is now being most vigorously worked by the Whiskey Trust bulls is a proposed increase of the whiskey tax and the proposition is persistently urged upon the newly-elected Democratic statesmen. It is even hinted that a formidable whiskey ring has already been formed among Democratic statesmen in anticipation of the enormous profits to be realized in case the tax is advanced from 90 cents a gallon to \$1.30 or \$1.40. They claim that such an advance would increase the revenue to the amount of \$40,000,000 a year. It is said by the *Wine and Spirit Gazette*, a paper that keeps well posted on the condition and prospects of the whiskey market, that several Congressmen have been let in on the ground floor of the advance in whiskey tax scheme. The *Gazette* says:

Last year the Internal Revenue from distilled spirits was about \$83,000,000. We have repeatedly demonstrated in these columns that an increase of the tax has invariably resulted in a proportionate decrease of the revenues from that source rather than an increase. In 1867 Congress increased the tax on distilled spirits to \$2 a gallon under the pretext of paying off the enormous war debt. The next year the total amount of spirits produced and returned for taxation fell to less than 17,000,000 gallons, or to little more than half the product of the previous year. As a large quantity of this remained in bond, with the tax unpaid, the total revenue from whiskey in 1868 amounted to \$18,655,631. In 1869, when the rate was reduced, the whiskey product returned to 34,000,000 gallons, and yielded a revenue of upward of \$45,000,000.

Is it likely that the incoming Democratic Administration is going to place itself in the position of encouraging the formation of a ring that will be apt to wreck the party? The scandalous frauds committed when the whiskey tax was \$2 a gallon are still fresh in the minds of the business men of 1868-70. The \$2 tax was a veritable bounty to moonshiners. It made the temptation to defraud the Government irresistible.

Dispatch from Cincinnati, New York Times, Dec. 7.—The Whiskey Trust is again commanding public attention. The rumor that certain Congressmen of national repute intend to ask the next Congress to place a heavy tax on whiskey has stimulated the Trust to efforts in the line of discounting the proposed increase of tax. During the last two weeks the whiskey interests here and in Kentucky have been agog on account of purchases of whiskey which have been made on a heretofore unheard-of scale. These purchases have been managed in such a manner that for a time it was difficult to learn from whence the orders came, but now it has become clear that the Whiskey Trust is the principal operator; all others are simply smaller speculators. Why should any one want to buy Kentucky whiskey or spirits of any kind in large quantities? Kentucky distillers and the wholesale distributors of their products are said to be staggering under a tremendous load, the result of continuous overproduction carried on from the season of 1889 to the present day. The ordinary demand for Kentucky spirits of all kinds at living prices is within 22,000,000 gallons per year. There are now, besides a rather full stock of tax-paid whiskies in the hands of jobbers, nearly 20,000,000 gallons of whiskey

in the Kentucky distillery bonded warehouses of the make of the season of 1890, upon which the tax matures within the next six months. The demand for the corresponding time, for that age and class of whiskey, will probably not exceed 4,000,000 gallons, and the owners were preparing to export a large part of the clear surplus of about 15,000,000 gallons of the year 1891. There are about 25,000,000 gallons in the bonded distillery warehouses of Kentucky, and over 28,000,000 gallons of the season of 1892, to which since July 1, this year, enough has been added to make the total stocks in these warehouses exceed 78,000,000 gallons. These figures would indicate a four years' supply of Kentucky whiskey, but they are deceiving in this much, that the annual consumption, estimated at 22,000,000 gallons, comprises all kinds of Kentucky spirits, while the stock of more than 78,000,000 gallons in bond consists nearly altogether of ageing whiskies, of which the annual consumption does not exceed 16,000,000 gallons, so that there is in reality a supply sufficient to meet the demands for five years to come. The same may be said of the stock of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia whiskies. Why, then, this present and apparently insane speculation in whiskey?

WHO ELECTED CLEVELAND?—The esteemed *Recorder*, in commenting on the demand of the liquor-dealers that Mr. Croker have the naming of the Collector and Postmaster of this city, is moved to say: "Surely some one should save Mr. Cleveland from his friends." Oh, no! Mr. Cleveland does not want to be saved from his friends, the liquor-dealers. He knows he could not have been elected without their active support, and if he is wise he must know that the success of his Administration depends upon recognizing Tammany Hall, whose main strength the liquor-dealers are, as the only Democratic organization of this city.—*New York Wine and Spirit Gazette, Nov. 30.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THAT PITTSBURGH CRUSADE.

New York Voice, Dec. 8.—The crusade in Pittsburgh against houses of ill-fame resulted last week in an order from the Mayor issued to the Department of Public Safety to enforce the law against such houses. The law is explicit that "all houses of ill-fame, all houses frequented by persons for lewd and unchaste purposes" shall be deemed "disorderly houses," and the inmates shall be arrested and brought to trial. For years this law has been a dead letter until under the connivance of the police, 1,300 women have held sway in one of the city's wards, and the evil has become intolerable. The Law and Order Society and the various ministerial associations have been for weeks besieging the Mayor to enforce the law, and the vigorous way it was finally done has aroused a sensation all over the country. A two days' notice was given the proprietresses of these houses, some of whom have grown wealthy and own valuable real estate in and around the city. There seems to have been considerable gush over the women and their reputed inability to find shelter when turned out of their vile resorts, and the demand has been made upon the preachers by the Mayor and others to find shelter for them. The preachers offered to do so for such as gave evidence of repentance and intention to lead moral lives hereafter, but it is evident that if the city officials had for years, contrary to law, allowed the evil to assume such dimensions, they were the ones, not the ministers, to find shelter for such as needed it. There has been too much sympathy wasted, on the assumption that these women are wicked because they have been of a too confiding nature and have been betrayed and abandoned by wicked men who, equally guilty or more so, escaped all punishment and social condemnation. We believe that such men ought to be outcast from

decent society. But the statistics of prostitution show that the women who go to the bad for such a reason constitute a very small, almost insignificant, proportion. Far the largest number have fallen because of their love of dress and display, and have deliberately resorted to such a course to gratify it. The sin is the last one that society can trifle with for sentimental or other reasons. Everything is at stake in holding it in check, and the men, like Rev. Dr. Rainsford (who also wants the churches to run saloons), who are pleading that these houses should not be molested for fear of scattering the blazing faggots (as they express it) and extending the conflagration, have lost themselves in a figure of speech. The business exists because it pays. It is not lust but avarice that causes it. Make it unprofitable and you put an end to nine-tenths of the vice. License it or tolerate it and it prospers and increases.

Providence Journal, Dec. 5.—The utter futility, not to say immorality, of most so-called moral crusades is strikingly demonstrated by the episode at Pittsburgh which has attracted public attention during the last two or three days. The story need not be retold here. What the city authorities attempted to do was to close all the houses of ill-fame, and in consequence of friction between the Mayor and the Police Department this was done so peremptorily that, for a time, it looked as if the inmates would be turned absolutely homeless upon the streets—an outcome of the agitation conducted by the friends of "social purity" conducive by no means either to morality or to humanity. The Mayor was puzzled and perplexed when the unfortunate women descended in a body and upon his office and demanded some sort of shelter. At first he made the not unnatural mistake of hoping that the clerical gentlemen who had been denouncing sin so loudly would lend a helping hand to the sinner; but they refused, and only a single Catholic priest was found charitable enough to extend aid or comfort to the outcasts. It seems to be a failing on the part of moral crusaders to shrink from any practical effort to remove the evils which they condemn. They demand the closing of houses of ill-fame, for example, but they have no plan other than this for stamping out the evil which leads to their existence, and they fail to see that mere proscription without remedy must injure rather than improve society. It is not often, however, that their folly is so promptly exposed as it has been at Pittsburgh.

THE SAVING OF THE "SPREE."

Boston Transcript, Dec. 5.—The ability of the *Spree* to survive the consequences of the breaking of the main shaft in mid-ocean, is another demonstration of the utility of water-tight compartments. When the great shaft broke it tore the shaft tunnel to pieces and so wrecked things generally that there was a tremendous inrush of water. The full extent of the damage done has been made apparent since the arrival of the *Spree* at Queenstown. An examination shows that the propeller is still in place, but the rear part of the hull has been so badly torn by the breaking of the shaft that the stern is deeply submerged. The gap made by the broken shaft as it bumped and thrashed about let a steady flood in, which brought up against the bulkhead that protected the post-office compartment. This bulkhead stood the tremendous strain to which it was subjected, having been strongly braced from within. Two or three compartments—the accounts are rather conflicting on this point—were flooded so suddenly and completely that the second-cabin and steerage passengers had to run for their lives, and saved nothing but the clothes they wore. That a ship so torn that the angry sea poured in through the gap at will should be able to keep afloat until another steamer came to her relief is a clear demonstration of the value of the principles on which she was constructed. Though few steamers of any importance are built to-day without water-tight compart-

ments, the application of the principle is comparatively recent. That principle some authorities claim to trace back to the old Chinese shipbuilders, yet it is within the present generation that its application has become general in shipbuilding in Europe and America. The construction of steamers with water-tight compartments was a victory for the naval architect over the conservatism of the seafaring profession. We have heard an official connected with the United States steamship inspection service say that the older sea captains were inclined to scout the value of the compartments despite demonstration that they involved simply a principle common enough in nature. In the end the compartments convinced the captains, who are now zealous for them as they were once sceptical or indifferent.

THE ONLY SURE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

Atlanta Constitution, Dec. 3.—Mr. Robert Bonner, the New York millionaire, in a recent interview, gave certain points in the history of his life which the average young man can profit by if he will. Bonner came to New York from Ireland at the age of fifteen, with \$5 in his pocket, and three suits of clothes. He went to work as an apprentice, and the only money he could save in the first five years was made by overwork, 12½ cents for each extra hour. He kept out of barrooms and deposited his money in a savings-bank. Finally, he started in business in a small way, and advertised largely. It is his deliberate judgment that the chances for a young man are just as good now as they were in his day. As he puts it, speaking of his own experience:

If the poor do not get on, it is their own fault. I didn't frequent rum holes. I preferred savings-banks. A sober young man has just as good chance as ever. You can't eat your cake and have it too. You can't spend and save. Who can begin lower down than \$25 a year, with board and washing and 12½ cents an hour for overwork?

A young man in Atlanta, or in one of our country towns, would hoot at the idea of going to work five years at \$25 a year with board and washing and 12½ cents per hour for extra work after a long day's toil. Yet Bonner tried it, and at the age of sixty-nine enjoys life with a fortune of several million dollars.

SOMETHING THE MATTER WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—What's the matter with the Associated Press? One day it sends out the Prohibition vote in Illinois as 4,000, and in Georgia as nearly 10,000, when it is 26,000 in one State and 900 in the other. Another day it sends out a harrowing story about a runaway in which Mrs. Cleveland barely escapes death, when the story was made up out of whole cloth. Again it sends word to the country that the Constitutional Convention in Kansas is carried, afterwards admits that it is defeated by about 1,500 majority, when the fact is it comes about 50,000 short of being carried. It sends to the whole country an entirely fictitious account about the return of the saloons in Kansas and the attitude of Lewellyn, Governor-elect, and spreads a lying report about the East Tennessee Land Company which it has to contradict a day or two later. The Associated Press, under the new régime, is doing a tall job of apparently purposeless lying. What's up, anyhow? Can the *Sun* tell us?—*New York Voice*.

OBITUARY.

JAY GOULD.

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 3.—Jay Gould did little good in the world. His immense wealth was accumulated by a smarter intelligence than that of other operators and by a leech-like fastening upon anything and everything that came within his reach. If he originated anything for the benefit of his fellow-men it is not yet apparent. He built up no railroad systems, except on paper. His mission was to wreck them by the process of inflation to the bursting point. His connection with Erie, Wabash,

and the Pacific was one of disaster to others and profit to himself. The same inflation tactics followed close upon his getting hold of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was a systematic cornerer at every opportunity, from the tannery to the stock exchange, both inclusive, with a long list of intermediate stations. And when he could not corner a profit by making securities for a property artificially scarce he worked in the opposite direction by emitting them in such profusion as to break down values in the hands of original holders. He never created anything except shares and bonds, and those so plentifully as at times to amount to an inundation. He aimed not to increase the real value of any single thing he took hold of. He was simply a gigantic financial octopus, and woe to everything on which his tentacles fastened was the rule during the whole of his "business" career. He never let go till nothing was to be gained by longer adhesion. Unlike many other great absorbers, he retained to the last every dollar. One may look in vain for his name on the list of donors to funds for the building of universities, hospitals, or monuments.

New York Sun, Dec. 6.—Mr. Gould himself was deeply interested in the subject of religion, more especially during the last years of his life. He was a diligent attendant upon the services of Dr. Paxton's Presbyterian Church, and his religious belief was unaffected by the skepticism of these days. A little essay on the Atonement which he wrote in a lady's album is described as remarkable for its deep devotional spirit and orthodox faith. He died in that faith. So far as we can learn, there was not a trace of infidelity in him. His religious belief was as orthodox as President Patton's or Dr. John Hall's. He believed in the Bible as the infallible Word of God, in the life eternal, in future rewards and punishments, and his own everlasting accountability for his course and conduct in this temporal life. It was never charged against Mr. Gould that he was a hypocrite. Nobody could be further removed from hypocrisy than he was. He was not a man of any pretensions whatever. He never took any pains to change the injurious estimate of him which prevailed throughout his successful career. He left people to draw their own conclusions from his acts, persistently followed the line of conduct he had set out for himself. He did not seek to conciliate public opinion, though his reputation frequently was a serious obstacle to his success, even although the terror of him which it incited may have been of advantage to him sometimes in carrying out his schemes. Such a man would not be likely to profess a religious belief which was not sincere. Mr. Gould must therefore have expected, during the later years of his life certainly, that his record on earth would come before the Judgment Seat of God at the last day.

From resolutions adopted by the employés of the *New York Elevated Railroads*.—We thoroughly disapprove of the insincere cant of censure, and we recognize that Mr. Gould was a great man; while we do not claim for him that he was faultless, we declare and proclaim the fact that he was also unquestionably a good man, all round, and a fair and just employer of labor, and we recognize with the deepest respect the great virtues of the loyal and faithful husband and father, and his tender care and devotion to his family, which important and conspicuous qualities some of his critics would do well to emulate.

As Mr. Gould himself said once that he had not time to deny the lies told about him, so may we content ourselves by practically ignoring the slanderers and calumniators, every one of whom would freely adopt the methods they criticize if they saw their way to such results.

We plainly state the fact that this is an immediate, conscientious tribute of respect and honor, and, we solemnly declare, not originated, hinted at, or stimulated by any direct or indirect suggestion from any officer or person in authority over us.

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

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- Hannen (Sir James). VI. The English Bench and Bar of To-day. *Green Bag*, Nov., 3 pp. With Portrait.
 Lind (Jenny). Ronald J. McNeill. *Century*, Dec., 4 pp. With Portrait.
 Millionaires (Early California). George Hamlin Fitch. *Californian*, Dec., 10 pp. With Portraits.
 Salvini, the Autobiography of, Leaves from. *Century*, Dec., 8 pp. With Portraits.
 Tennyson the Man: A Character Sketch. William T. Stead. *Rev. of Revs.*, Dec., 13 pp. Illus.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Architecture in Wood—A Protest. Gordon B. Kimbrough. *Engineering Mag.*, Dec., 6 pp.
 Bacon vs. Shakespeare. Part II. A Brief for the Defendant. The Rev. A. Nicholson, LL.D. *Arena*, Dec., 20 pp.
 Browning and His Art, Impressions of. Stopford A. Brooke. *Century*, Dec., 7½ pp. With Portraits.
 Columbus and America's Discovery, References to, in Contemporaneous Hebrew Literature. Dr. Alexander Kohut. *Menorah*, Dec., 14 pp.
 Columbus, Spanish Memorials of. James Grant Wilson. *National Mag.*, Dec., 9½ pp.
 Hayne's (Paul H.) Methods of Composition. W. H. Hayne. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Dec., 3½ pp. With Portraits.
 Lowell's Letters, A Few of. W. J. Stillman. *Atlantic*, Dec., 14 pp.
 Napoleon, Some Heads of. P. C. Remondino, M.D. *Californian*, Dec., 16 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 Pearce Amers'n's Will. A Complete Novel. Richard Malcolm Johnston. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Dec., 75 pp.
 Playwrights and Literary Men. W. T. Price. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 3 pp.
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 Special Correspondent's Story: The Surrender of the *Virginian*. (Journalist Series.) Moses P. Handy. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Dec., 8 pp.
 Tennyson, The Influence of, in America; Its Sources and Extent. Hamilton W. Mabie. *Rev. of Revs.*, Dec., 4 pp.
 War-Correspondence as a Fine-Art. Archibald Forbes. *Century*, Dec., 14 pp. With Portraits. Sketches of distinguished war-correspondents, etc.
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 Whittier and Tennyson. W. J. Fowler. *Arena*, Dec., 12 pp. With Portraits. Some thoughts on the resemblances and differences in their characters and their work.
 Wit and Humor. Agnes Repplier. *Atlantic*, Dec., 7 pp. Distinguishes between wit and humor.

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- America, the Discovery of, The Civil and Political Relations of. Prof. Charles S. Walker. *Amer. Jour. Politics*, Dec., 8 pp.
 Ballot-Reform, A Campaign for. The Hon. E. Burd Grubb. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 10 pp. Political affairs in New Jersey, in 1889.
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 Gerrymander (the), How to Abolish. Proportional Representation as Tried in Switzerland, and as Applicable in American States and Cities. Prof. John R. Commons, Indiana State University. *Rev. of Revs.*, Dec., 4 pp.
 Industrial Independence (American), The Foundation of. Allen R. Foote. *Amer. Jour. Politics*, Dec., 9 pp. The necessity for, and benefits of, American Protection.
 Irish Question (the), The New House of Commons and. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 11 pp. Forecasts the difficulties which the Gladstonian Administration is likely to encounter.
 Negro Question (the), Mississippi and. Andrew C. McLaughlin. *Atlantic*, Dec., 10 pp.
 Political Phantom (a), Chasing. E. F. Howe. *Amer. Jour. Politics*, Dec., 3½ pp. Criticises the People's Party.
 Prohibition of the Liquor-Traffic, Is It Practicable? M. F. Brown. *Amer. Jour. Politics*, Dec., 9 pp. Argues that Prohibition cannot prohibit.
 Reciprocity with Canada, Benefits of. Erastus Wiman. *Engineering Mag.*, Dec., 7 pp.
 Wanted, A Policy. Lawrence Irwell. *Amer. Jour. Politics*, Dec., 13½ pp. A study of Canadian politics.

RELIGIOUS.

- Aristotle. The Theodicy of. Divine Providence. The Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewitt, D.D. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, Dec., 8 pp.
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 Jews (Two Great). Gustav Adolf Danziger. *Californian*, Dec., 7 pp. Jesus and Hillel.
 Marriage (a Non-Catholic), The Assistance of a Priest at. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, Dec., 8 pp.
 Masses (the Three) at Christmas, The Theology of. The Rev. H. J. Heuser. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, Dec., 9 pp.
 Methodism in California. No. 1. The Rev. A. C. Hirst, D.D., LL.D. *Californian*, Dec., 13 pp. Illus. Historical.
 Pope (the), When Is He Infallible? The Rev. S. M. Brandi, S.J. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 9 pp.
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 World's Fair (the), Why It Should Be Opened on Sunday. Bishop J. L. Spalding, D.D. *Arena*, Dec., 3 pp.

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- Character (an Acquired), What Is? C. C. Nutting. *Amer. Naturalist*, Dec., 5 pp.
 Harvest-Spider (The Striped): A Study in Variation. Clarence M. Weed. *Amer. Naturalist*, Dec., 11 pp. Illus.
 Indigestion, The Hygienic Treatment of. M. L. Holbrook, M.D. *Herald of Health*, Dec., 5½ pp.
 Keeley's Present Position. Mrs. Bloomfield Moore. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Dec., 6 pp.
 Lungs, The Origin of: A Chapter in Evolution. Charles Morris. *Amer. Naturalist*, Dec., 12 pp.
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 Paresis (General) of the Insane. "Wages of Sin." Henry S. Williams, M.D., Medical Sup't, Randall's Island Hospital. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 10 pp.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Alcoholism, Is It Increasing Among American Women. T. D. Crothers, M.D. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 6 pp. Asserts that inebriety is diminishing.
 American Institutions—Are They of English Origin? Leonard Irving. *National Mag.*, Dec., 8 pp. Answers in the negative.
 Arbitration (Compulsory). The Rev. Lyman Abbott. *Arena*, Dec., 7 pp. Advocates compulsory arbitration under certain conditions.
 Building- and Loan-Associations as Related to the Future Political and Social Welfare of the United States. Seymour Dexter. *Amer. Jour. Politics*, Dec., 6 pp.
 Chauvinism (American.) S. Rhett Roman. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 2½ pp. The American people are inflated with national vanity.
 Divorce: From a French Point of View. M. Alfred Naquet, of the Chamber of Deputies. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 10 pp.
 Evictions in New York's Tenement Houses. W. P. McLoughlin. *Arena*, Dec., 10 pp.
 Keeley League (The) and Its Purpose. John J. Flinn, Chairman Ex. Com. National Keeley League. *Amer. Jour. Politics*, Dec., 13 pp.
 Labor Troubles and the Tariff. Charles J. Harrah. *Engineering Mag.*, Dec., 9 pp.
 Peace-Movement (The Modern). Alfred H. Love, Pres. Universal Peace-Union. *Amer. Jour. Politics*, Dec., 15 pp. What has been accomplished, etc.
 Poverty, The Problem of. Washington Gladden. *Century*, Dec., 11½ pp. Causes and remedies.
 Railways, Government Ownership of. T. V. Powderly. *Arena*, Dec., 6 pp. Advocates the measure.
 Socialists, Are We? Thomas B. Preston. *Arena*, Dec., 9 pp.
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 World's Fair (The) and the Death-Rate of 1893. James C. Bayles, Ph.D. *Engineering Mag.*, Dec., 9 pp. Discusses the danger to life and health consequent upon the great crowds going to the Exposition.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Cable-Road (The) in New York. George Iles. *Engineering Mag.*, Dec., 19 pp. The building of the Broadway Cable-Road.
 California Wild Flowers. Bertha F. Herrick. *Californian*, Dec., 13 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 Champagne Country (The French). Floyd B. Wilson. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Dec., 7 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the vineyards, the making of champagne, etc.
 China-Manufactory (An Old American). Edwin A. Lee Barber. *Lippincott's Mag.*, Dec., 8 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 Columbus, Age and Contemporaries of. Edward C. Mann. *National Mag.*, Dec., 3½ pp.
 Cornbury (Lord), The Administration of, 1702-1708. William L. Stone. *National Mag.*, Dec., 24 pp. Illus. Historical.
 Dictum and Decision. C. G. Tiedeman. *Columbia Law Times*, Nov., 4½ pp. The distinction between dictum of the Court and the decision.
 Evidence, Practical Test in. I. Irving Browne. *Green Bag*, Nov., 5 pp.
 French Aid in the American Revolution. Moses Grant Edmonds. *National Mag.*, Dec., 10 pp. Historical.
 Gold-Fields (The) of Bendigo, Australia. J. F. Markes. *Engineering Mag.*, Dec., 13½ pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 Hard-Wood Resources (Our Remaining). Charles Moier. *Engineering Mag.*, Dec., 7½ pp.
 Heidelberg Home (A) and Its Master. Richard Jones. *Rev. of Revs.*, Dec., 2 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the home of Professor Ihne.
 Horse (The) in America. Col. Theodore A. Dodge. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 7 pp.
 Irrigation Problem (The) in the West. H. M. Wilson. *Engineering Mag.*, Dec., 25 pp. Illus. Various methods, etc.
 Jamaica, Opportunities for Young Men in. The Governor of Jamaica. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 6 pp.
 Occultism in Paris. Napoleon Ney. *Arena*, Dec., 8 pp.
 Mechanics (American), Are They Boasters? T. F. Hagerty. *Engineering Mag.*, Dec., 8 pp. Answers in the negative.
 Merchant-Marine (Our), How to Rebuild. Edwin Mead. *Amer. Jour. Politics*, Dec., 6 pp.
 Navidad. A Christmas-Day with the Early Californians. Don Arturo Bandini. *Californian*, Dec., 5 pp.
 New York (Picturesque). Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer. *Century*, Dec., 12 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 Pagan Jurisprudence. Albert C. Applegarth. *Green Bag*, Nov., 2 pp.
 Quarantine, A Month of. E. L. Godkin. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 7 pp. Gives his experience.
 "Relevant" (the Term), What Is Meant by? Austin Abbott, LL.D. *Columbia Law Times*, Nov., 2 pp.
 Santa Catalina, An Isle of Summer. Charles Frederick Holder. *Californian*, Dec., 10 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 Yachting (International). The Earl of Dunraven. *N. A. Rev.*, Dec., 15 pp.
 Yosemite in Winter. James M. Carson. *Californian*, Dec., 8 pp. Descriptive.

GERMAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Bodenstedt (Friedrich). Adolf Stern. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, Nov., 14 pp.
 Carl Alexander von Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach, and Grand Duchess Sophie, Princess Royal of the Netherlands, on Oct. 8, 1892. (Their Royal Highnesses.) Julius Rodenberg. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, Nov., 2 pp.
 Este (Leonore von). Hermann Grimm. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, Nov., 29 pp.

Current Events.

Forster (Georg). Memorials of. Albert Leitzmann. *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Lit.-Geschichte*, Berlin, Nov., 8 pp.

Great Dead (The). *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, Nov., 2 pp. A notice of Tennyson and Renan.

Lasker (Edward). Memorials of. Correspondence During 1870-71. *Deutsche Rev.*, Breslau, Nov., 13 pp.

Lorenzo il Magnifico. Sigmund Münz. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, Nov., 12 pp.

Schwann (Christian Friedrich). J. Minor. *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, Nov., 26 pp.

Thoraensen (Bjarmi). J. C. Poestion. *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, Nov., 11 pp.

Weimar, A Princess of. II. Lily von Krebschmann. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, Nov., 18 pp.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

Affiliated (The). Marcus Landau. *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Lit.-Geschichte*, Berlin, Nov., 20 pp. I. Amor and Psyche. Treats of the subject of the reunion of lovers after long separation as illustrated in legend and story.

Art-Vestiges (Ancient American). Heinrich Leutemann. *Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, Nov., 1 p.

Chaque (Arthur). A Sample of Objective Story-Telling. Ludwig Bamberger, *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, Nov., 24 pp.

Florence and Dante. Otto Hartwig. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, Nov., 16 pp. (Conclusion).

Fröbel's (Julius) Autobiography. Dr. Heinrich Weber. *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, Nov., 25 pp.

Heidelbergensis. Hugo Holstein. *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Lit.-Geschichte*, Berlin, Nov., 9 pp.

Müller Songs (the). The Origin of. In Memory of Frau von Olfers. Max Friedlander. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, Nov., 7 pp.

Prodigal Son (The). A Peruvian Drama of. Johannes Bolte. *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Lit.-Geschichte*, Berlin, Nov., 2 pp.

Seneca (Kleist's) in Hungarian Garb. Heinrich v. Wilsloeki. *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Lit.-Geschichte*, Berlin, Nov., 2 pp.

Spain and Spanish Literature in the Light of German Criticism and Poetry. II. Artur Farmelli. *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Lit.-Geschichte*, Berlin, Nov., 37 pp.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

Aladdin in London. Fergus Hume. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.

Beauty of Form and Grace of Vesture. Frances Mary Steele and Elizabeth Livingston Steele Adams. Dodd, Mead, & Co. Cloth, illus., \$1.75.

Bohemia, When I Lived in. Fergus Hume. Tait, Sons, & Co. Cloth, illus., \$1.25.

Buddhism, Primitive and Present, in Magadha and in Ceylon. Reginald Stephen Copleston, D.D., Bishop of Colombo. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$5.

Christmas Every Day, and Other Stories, Told for Children. William Dean Howells. Harper & Bros. Cloth, illus., \$1.25.

Church (The) and the King. A Tale of England in the Days of Henry the Eighth, Dealing Largely with the Religious Upheaval of the Time. Evelyn Everett-Green. Thos. Nelson & Sons. Cloth, \$1.75.

Columbus and His Discovery of America. Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D., and Henry Wood, Ph.D., Professors in the Johns Hopkins University. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. Paper, 50c.

Dickens (Charles). Christmas Books. A Reprint of the First Editions, with the Illustrations; and an Introduction, Biographical and Bibliographical, by Charles Dickens the Younger. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.

Dramatists (The Old English). James Russell Lowell. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.

Fairyland, Scenes in; or, Miss Mary's Visits to the Court of Fairy-Realm. Canon Atkinson. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, illus., \$1.25.

Hindustan, the European Military Adventures of, A Particular Account of, From 1784 to 1803. Compiled by Herbert Compton, Editor of "A Master Mariner," etc. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, illus., \$1.50.

In Gold and Silver. George H. Ellwanger. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, illus.

Intellectual Pursuits; or, Culture by Self-Help. Robert Waters. Worthington Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Jane Field. A Novel. Mary E. Wilkins. Harper & Bros. Cloth, illus., \$1.25.

Matter, Ether, and Motion. The Factors and Relations of Physical Science. Prof. A. E. Dolbear, Tufts College. Lee & Shepard, Boston. Cloth, illus., \$1.75.

Millbrook Romance (A) and Other Tales. A. L. Donaldson. Thomas Whitaker. Cloth, 75c.

Napoleon's Conversations and Opinions. E. O. Chapman. Worthington & Co. Cloth, With Portraits, \$1.25.

Philosopher (A Perplexed). Being an Examination of Mr. Herbert Spencer's Various Utterances on the Land-Question, With Some Incidental References to His Synthetic Philosophy. Henry George. Charles I. Webster & Co. Cloth, \$1.

Pochahontas. A Story of Virginia. John R. Music. Funk & Wagnalls Co. Vol. iv. Columbian Historical Novels. Cloth, illus., \$1.50.

Presidents (Our); or, The Lives of the Twenty-Three Presidents of the United States. Virginia F. Townsend. Worthington Co. Cloth, with Portraits, *Edition de Luxe*, \$5. Centennial Edition, \$3.

Quabbin. The Story of a Small Town, with Outlooks upon Puritan Life. Francis H. Underwood, LL.D. Lee & Shepard, Boston. Cloth, \$1.75.

Rome (Pagan and Christian). Rodolfo Lanciani. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$6.

Sermons on Subjects Connected with the Old Testament. S. R. Driver, D.D. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, 1.75.

Shelley (Percy Bysshe). Complete Poetical Works. Centenary Edition. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. 4 vols., cloth, \$7.

Socialism from Genesis to Revelation. The Rev. F. M. Sprague. Lee & Shepard, Boston. Cloth, \$1.75.

Statics (Graphic), The Elements of. A Text-Book for Students of Engineering. L. H. Hoskins, Professor of Pure and Applied Mechanics in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$2.25.

Student and Singer. Reminiscences of Charles Santley. Written by Himself. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 2 Portraits, \$2.25.

Uncle Remus and His Friends. Joel Chandler Harris. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.

Vassar Girls (Three) in the Holy Land. Elizabeth W. Champney. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. New Volume for 1892. Cloth, illus., \$1.50.

Wednesday, November 30.

General Raum submits his annual report of the work of the Pension Bureau.....The Nicaragua Canal Convention opens in New Orleans; delegates present from every State and Territory.....The Stone City Bank of Joliet, Ill., suspends; liabilities, \$500,000.....The trial proper of Professor H. P. Smith for heresy is begun in Cincinnati.....Five persons are run down and three of them instantly killed by the Erie vestibuled train No. 5, at an unguarded crossing in Elmira.....Vigorous warlike preparations are made by the Standard Oil Company to prevent the laying of the pipes of the United States Pipe Line through Hancock, N. Y.....Ex-Speaker Harvey Myers, of the Kentucky Legislature, is indicted for offering a bribe.....The body of Robert W. Jones, one of the publishers of the *Lowville, N. Y., Times*, who has been missing since August, is found in a swamp in St. Lawrence County.....A heavy snow-fall blocks trains on the Long Island Railroad.....In New York City, the trial of Dr. Briggs for heresy is continued.....The Senate Committee on Immigration takes important testimony regarding the cholera.....Mrs. A. A. Anderson gives \$350,000 to Roosevelt Hospital for the erection of a memorial building.....It is said that the Yuenling Brewing Company is unable to pay interest on its bonds.....In Paris, important testimony is given before the Panama Canal Investigating Committee.....M. Brisson does not succeed in forming a Cabinet.....The Committee of the International Monetary Conference holds its first meeting; its proceedings are secret.....Herr Richter criticizes Chancellor von Caprivi's speech on the German Army Bill.....The *Journal*, of Paris, publishes what it alleges is the text of the latest Triple Alliance Treaty.....A Japanese warship is sunk in a collision.

Thursday, December 1.

The Nicaragua Canal Convention passes resolutions calling on the Government to aid the enterprise, and adjourns.....It is rumored in Albany that Governor Flower has asked for the resignations of several appointive officials.....Henry M. Hoyt, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, dies in Wilkesbarre.....In Trenton, N. J., argument is begun in Chancery on the application for a receiver for the New Jersey Central Railroad's coal business.....The Grand Jury, in the case of Lizzie Borden, takes further testimony, but makes no report.....In New York City, in the Briggs heresy case, the defendant enters a plea of not guilty.....The Immigration Committee takes more cholera testimony.....Typhus fever is reported.....It is reported that M. Bourgeois will aid M. Brisson in forming a French Cabinet.....The Royal Yacht Squadron's challenge in behalf of Lord Dunraven is sent.....The Marquis of Ripon confirms the previous report regarding the outline of the new Home-Rule Bill.

Friday, December 2.

The Grand Jury finds an indictment against Lizzie Borden, charged with the murder of her father and stepmother.....The body of the Rev. Dr. Scott, father of the late Mrs. Harrison, is buried at Washington, Pa.....Louis C. Dupont, a younger brother of the powder manufacturers commits suicide in Wilmington, Del.....In New York City, a son of General Lester B. Falkner commits suicide.....Jay Gould dies at his home in Fifth Avenue; his estate is estimated at upwards of \$100,000,000; Wall St. is not affected.....The captain and crew of the British steamer *Lonsdale*, from Philadelphia for Copenhagen, are brought to New York—their ship having foundered at sea.....The German steamer *Spree* is overdue.....At Chickering Hall, Mrs. Annie Besant lectures on "Death".....The Committee of the International Monetary Conference reports unfavorably on the de Rothschild plan.....M. Brisson abandons his effort to form a new Cabinet, and President Carnot charges M. Perier with the task.....The British steamer *Greystoke* sinks in the Elbe; her crew of twenty-five are believed to be lost.

Saturday, December 3.

The National Prison Reform Association meets in Baltimore: ex-President Hayes delivers the annual address.....In the New Orleans lynching cases, the exceptions filed by the city are overruled, and the cases will go to the United States Supreme Court.....Thomas H. Boyd, editor of a newspaper at Olympia, Wash., is shot by his wife, in Seattle.....In New York City, Robert A. Pinkerton testifies in detail before the Senate investigating committee regarding the Homestead matter.....The examination of Osborne (State Senator, Poughkeepsie) charged with illegal registration, is continued before Commissioner Shields.....The new building of the American Fine Arts Society, Fifty-seventh Street, near Eight Avenue, is formally opened.....The University of the City of New York confers the degree of D.D. upon Professor Philip Schaff of the Union Theological Seminary.....M. Perier gives up the task of forming a French Cabinet, and M. Bourgeois is invited to try it.....The German steamer *Spree* is heard from; she had broken her shaft when 1,000 miles out, and was towed into Queenstown by the steamer *Lake Huron*.....The freedom of the city of Liverpool is presented to Mr. Gladstone.

Sunday, December 4.

The reports of Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior are made public.....Captain E. H. Virgil, founder of the National Express Company, dies at Troy, N. Y.....Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, is said to be dying at Hot Springs, Ark.....The Erie Canal is closed for the season.....A serious cave-in occurs at Lost Creek, a mining town in Pennsylvania.....In New York City, Mrs. Besant lectures at Chickering Hall on "Hypnotism".....A child of the late D. E. Crouse, the Syracuse millionaire, is said to be living with her mother at a city hotel, and to be the claimant of the bulk of his estate as "next of kin".....Boys are arrested for painting statues in Central Park.

M. Develle, Minister of Agriculture, confers with President Carnot, with a view to attempting the formation of a new Ministry.....Twenty-three persons concerned in the cholera riots in Saratoff, Russia, are sentenced to death.

Monday, December 5.

The second session of the LIID Congress convenes; both Houses meet, but adjourn without transacting any business of importance.....The Postmaster-General makes his annual report.....The United States Supreme Court affirms the decision of Justice Harlan in the Chicago lake front cases.....In the suit of Mr. Arnot, of Elmira, against the Reading combination, the Master's report is in favor of the defendant.....In New York City, the funeral of Jay Gould occurs at the family residence.....Lord Dunraven's challenge is received by the New York Yacht Club.....An agent of Dr. Parkhurst's society is arrested on a charge of blackmailing a woman.....M. Ribot forms a new French Cabinet.....The Panama Canal Committee continues its investigations.

Tuesday, December 6.

The President's Message is read in both Houses of Congress.....The Philadelphia *Ledger* building is badly damaged by fire.....The Indiana Road Congress begins its session at Indianapolis.....Municipal elections are held in Massachusetts.....A child, by crying "earthquake," causes a serious panic among a thousand pupils in a Charleston public school.....In New York City, Police Superintendent Byrnes makes serious charges against the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, which are denied by the minister.....Gardner, the agent of Dr. Parkhurst's Society is arraigned and held for trial.....The report regarding Monsignor Satolli's powers to settle Church differences in this country is confirmed.....Jay Gould is buried at Woodlawn.

In the Monetary Conference the de Rothschild plan is withdrawn from consideration.....The new French Cabinet meets.....The majority of the members of the Centre, of the Reichstag, vote to support the Army Bill.....A Norwegian bark is wrecked in the Mersey.....An earthquake shock is felt at Tunis.....The composition of the new Canadian Ministry is officially announced.

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The following diagram shows the relative Prices of Lots having all the advantages of City Residences and being within $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile of railroad station.

\$2.00 PER WEEK WILL DO IT.

IS YOUR BOY 12 YEARS OF AGE?

By the time he is 21 a lot that will cost you but a trifle now may easily be

WORTH \$10,000.



374 LOTS ALREADY SOLD.

ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF
BOTH CITY AND COUNTRY.

The Park Company Grades the Streets, Lays Sidewalks, Introduces Water, Electric Lights, and Sewer Pipes, at its Own Expense.

LISTEN:

FACT No. 1.—A gentleman, well known to the writer, nine years ago bought a lot some seven miles from the New York City Hall for \$600. He recently refused \$16,000 for the lot.

FACT No. 2.—A clergyman, also well known to the writer, when Asbury Park (some 30 miles from New York City Hall) began its recent rapid development, bought two lots for \$1,400. A few weeks ago he sold them for \$8,000.

FACTS LIKE THESE ARE OF COMMON OCCURRENCE NEAR NEW YORK CITY WITH ITS EVER OVERFLOWING POPULATION.

REMEMBER—The New Electric Street Car Depot is IN Prohibition Park, and all our Lots are considerably less than a half mile from this depot.

MARK YOU—Prohibition Park Lots have nearly twice as many front feet as average City Lots shown in above diagram.

REMEMBER—You are not offered lots in Prohibition Park at "boom" prices. The "boom" is yet to come, and it is as unavoidable as gravity. You are invited to come in on the "ground floor."

A Fair Question and a Fair Answer.

Q. "If there is so certain a chance for great profits, why do you not take them yourselves?"

A. We have taken many of these and many others until we have all we can carry. It is simply a fact, New York is full of chances for money making. Nowhere in the world are fortunes piling up so rapidly as here.

While Prohibition Park is not a **MONEY-MAKING ENTERPRISE**, yet seldom has there ever been presented a finer opportunity for realizing great profits and at the same time doing a great and lasting good.

REMEMBER—When you remit, we select for you the choicest unsold lot in its class, **GIVING PREFERENCE AS THE ORDERS ARE RECEIVED. HENCE, ORDER AT ONCE.** If any one prefers, he can exchange the lot selected, at any time, for any unsold lot by paying difference in list price.

REMEMBER—All indications point to a certain advance in the value of these lots of from 200 to 500 per cent. within two years.

Facts That Give Emphasis to the Above Diagram.

1.—NEW PROHIBITION PARK AND PORT RICHMOND ELECTRIC STREET RAILROAD. Cost.....\$90,000

2.—NEW HOUSES, 27 erected and contracted since January, 1892, costing.....\$85,000

3.—NEW RESIDENTS, in addition to those previously mentioned living in or about to remove to the Park:

E. J. WHEELER, of the New York Voice.

Rev. J. C. FERNALD, author "Economics of Prohibition."

Dr. EDW. J. HAMILTON, of Hamilton College.

Dr. J. T. WRIGHT, of the "Literary Digest."

Dr. D. S. GREGORY, for eight years President Lake Forest University.

Hon. A. G. WOLFENBARGER, Lecturer, Lincoln, Neb.

Prof. M. J. SPAID, Principals and Teachers

Prof. LOUIS VAN ORDEN, in the NEW

Prof. WM. F. HASTINGS, PARK ACADEMY.

Z. W. Bliss, C. W. Jones, Urban Martin, H. E. Horton

Luther Fowler, Jesse Stuart, &c., &c., including Ex-Governor JOHN P. ST. JOHN, for summer residence.

4.—NEW PARK ACADEMY.

A.—Primary. B.—Intermediate. C.—Academic

Departments. Experienced Teachers will conduct a Boarding and Day School for both sexes.

5.—NEW "UNIVERSITY EXTENSION" ORGANIZATION. Reading Circles, &c. Dr. GREGORY, Chancellor.

6.—THE PROHIBITION PARK SAVINGS AND BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION. (Just organized.)

D. S. GREGORY, D. D., President.

E. J. WHEELER, Vice-President.

I. K. FUNK, D. D., Treasurer.

EDW. P. DOYLE, of the N. Y. State Fish Commission, Secretary.

Hon. ERASTUS WIMAN, of the old New York Mercantile Agency, Dun, Wiman & Co., Ferd Schumacher, Akron, O.; Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, B. F. Funk, and others, as Trustees.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1892.
FRIEND HASKELL—That was indeed a grand showing of progress for Prohibition Park, published in THE VOICE of Oct. 6, and ought speedily to increase its population. Faithfully yours,

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

We heartily concur in above statement.

WM. T. WARDWELL,

Treas. Stand. Oil Co.

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OFFER No. 2.—Seven lots, within 1,000 feet of Dr. I. K. Funk's residence, \$600 per lot.

OFFER No. 3.—Five lots, within 1,000 feet of Dr. Chas. F. Deems's new residence, \$500 per lot.

OFFER No. 4.—Thirty-two lots, within 2,000 feet of the Auditorium, \$350 per lot.

TERMS:

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More than \$300,000 have been expended in the Park.

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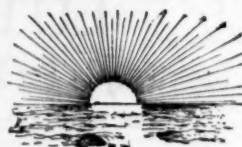
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